MAGAZINE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I. DECEMBER, 1903. NO. 2

Published monthly under the supervision of the General Executive Board, at 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Annum .....50 Cents.
Single Copies ..... 5 Cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISINC RATLS:

Furnished on application to James J. Dwyer, Editor, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondents writing matter for the MAGAZINE should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to the Editor.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

General President, CORNELIUS P. SHEA, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary-Treasurer, E. L. TURLEY, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

General Organizer, ALBERT YOUNG, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Traveling Auditor, N. W. EVANS, 502 S. Madison St., Bloomington, Ill.

1st Vice-President, EDWARD GOULD, 436 Ninth Ave., New York, N. Y.

2d Vice-President, M. J. DWYER, 217 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

3d Vice-President, J. B. FITZPATRICK, 483 Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

4th Vice-President, SAMUEL JOHNSON, 363 Indiana St., Chicago, Ill.

5th Vice-President, H. K. SULLIVAN, 928 E. Indiana St., Evansville, Ind.

6th Vice-President, CHAS. ROBB, 83 E. Madison St., (R. 4), Chicago, Ill.

7th Vice-President, J. H. WARNER, 528 Franklin St., Union Hill, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary, WM. ROWBOTHAM, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

There Was No Contract Broken.

There has been considerable talk of late in the city of Chicago about the Teamsters' Union not living up to contracts. There is no truth in it. Every Local Union in the city of Chicago affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters makes it a point to carry out its part of a contract to the letter. The talk came up mostly during the late street car strike, when the street car company claimed that their teamsters went out in direct violation of the contract that they had lately signed. This is not true. There was no violation of contract. It is true there was a contract made, if such could be called a contract. The President of that Local took the matter upon his own responsibility and had an agreement signed. Had it signed on the eve of the great street car strike. Perhaps the street car company would not have been so anxious to sign this agreement if there had not been trouble pending, but they saw an excellent chance to make trouble for the teamsters. When the men did go out on strike, the street car Company then set forth the claim that it was in direct violation of the agreement that they had with them. They did not say that they (the street car company) first violated the agreement, therefore making it null and void. They had agreed to pay the men time and a half for overtime and Sundays. That was stipulated in the agreement. There was never overtime paid for holidays or Sundays, therefore the company violated the agreement.

They claim that there was a provision in the agreement that all disagreements should be arbitrated and the men had no right to strike without arbitrating their grievances. This part is true. They did agree to arbitrate any disagreement that might come up, but they hold that they can not arbitrate that which is

already arbitrated and agreed upon. They can not arbitrate a part of the contract. It was agreed to by both sides and stipulated in the contract that they should receive overtime and time and one-half for holidays. They could not arbitrate that part of the contract, for in that case there was nothing to arbitrate. It had already been decided upon and when the company failed to pay this overtime they violated the agreement and the men were justified in going out on strike.

♣ ♣ ♣

Some Talk on Jurisdiction.

There are a number of international unions in this country that have very peculiar ideas of trades autonomy. If we understand rightly the principle of the American Federation of Labor is that of autonomy. We have understood that it believes all unions should have control over all working at their craft. It seems, though, that this does not apply to the teamster. A number of international unions claim jurisdiction over the man who hauls the goods which their members may be engaged in the manufacture of. We can not see why a driver should be called a brewer simply because he drives a beer wagon, or a baker if he drives a bakery wagon, or a clerk if he drives a delivery wagon. Their time is taken up by handling the reins, loading and unloading wagons. They do not brew the beer; they do not bake the bread. They are teamsters pure and simple. We realize what a strong factor the teamster is in winning a strike. This appears to us to be the only reason why these crafts want to take the driver among them. We can not see where it is of any benefit to the driver. We can not see where the beer wagon driver has gained anything by belonging to the Brewery Workers, but we do know of some instances, notably in the city of Chicago, where they left the ranks of the Brewery Workers and became members of the Teamster's Union; that conditions were gained for them such as they had never hoped to have under the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers. If the officials of the Brewery Workers have any idea that the drivers should belong to them or want to belong to them, we invite them to attend a meeting of some of the Beer Wagon Drivers' Locals affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and state the facts to them. We are convinced they would learn that the driver is satisfied to be called a driver and satisfied to remain a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Notice.

The General Secretary has received a number of complaints about the non-delivery of the Magazine. That there is trouble of this kind is to be expected. All editors find it after the issue of each number of their publication and we do not expect to be exempt from it, but we will do all we can to make the complaints few and far between.

The Local may be missed through various reasons. The principal causes are, accidently missing the Secretary's name in making out the mailing lists or mailing to the address given in the roster after he has moved to another. But when your Local has not received the Magazine, if the Secretary will write direct to the Editor the matter can be looked up and arranged satisfactorily without much trouble. Try to bear in mind that mistakes will happen, and we are only too anxious to rectify any that may have been made, through the office of the Editor.

♣ ♣ ♣

Duties of Local Trustees.

Before the next issue of THE TEAMSTERS' MAGAZINE the officials of the locals will have been elected for another term and I desire beforehand to call the attention of my brother members of the I. B. of T. to the importance of the office of Trustee to the craft in general and the necessity of electing competent and trustworthy men to fill this office.

In times past and even now the office of Trustee has been considered of little or no importance, and while many think the men who have honestly done their duty to their local in that capacity have been ignored, they have really done more to back up the craft than many of the higher officials. It may be well at this point to define the duties of the Trustees as I see them. They are the custodians of all the property pertaining to the union for which they are accountable.

It is their duty to see that the Secretary-Treasurer is properly bonded and the funds safely deposited in the name of the Local They have the privilege of examining the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer at any time they see fit, but it is their bounden duty to audit all accounts once every three months as the Constitution requires and to give a detailed statement of the same to the Local.

They are also members of the Executive Board of their own Local and members of the Joint Council, where such exists. Much, in my

opinion, depends on the Trustees seeing that the Secretary-Treasurer is properly bonded and too much stress can not be laid on that point, as from past experience the neglect of this duty has resulted in serious loss to the organization. It is, of course, the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to make a monthly report to the International office of the members in good standing, but unfortunately this is often overlooked. The Constitution provides that in case of trouble strike or lockout benefits are only paid to members who have been reported the month preceding the strike or lockout. Therefore, it behooves the Trustees to see that the Secretary-Treasurer lives up to that part of his duty, otherwise the members may lose the benefit to which they are entitled.

As members of the Joint Council of their locality I believe that they should take a deep interest in the proceedings of that body as their decisions have great weight and bearing on the welfare of the rank and file, and therefore I desire again to impress upon the brothers the importance of electing as Trustees men who will be a credit to their Local and stanch upholders of our International Union.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES REID,
Trustee Local 725, Chicago, Ill.

♣ ♣ ♣

General Secretary's Letter.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Local Unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

As the year 1903 is drawing to a close, and with the new year will come the election of officers to guide the destinies of your Union for the new year, I desire to call your attention to the necessity of bonding your Secretary-Treasurer, who receives and receipts for all moneys due the Union. See Section No. 76, page 24, International Constitution. Local unions should see that the above law is properly complied with.

I also wish to call the attention of local unions to the duties of their Secretary-Treasurer and the law concerning same. See Sec. No. 52, page 19, and Sec. 53, page 19, International Constitution. Now this law is plain. It says the Secretary-Treasurer shall fill out his report and read same at first regular meeting of each month and forward same to headquarters. Now this law is plain and should be complied with and it is the duty of the local union to see that this report is forwarded to headquarters in accordance with this law.

I also wish to call attention to the fact that new books should be opened the first of the new year. Orders should be sent for them at once as we have a supply on hand sufficient to meet the demands for same. See price list on order blank.

Yours fraternally,

E. L. TURLEY,
General Sec'y-Treas.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Power of the Landlord Under the Present System of Land Rent.

When the Ass is too heavily loaded he always lies down. Man always moves on. Upon this indomitable courage, the landlord (well knowing that it exists) bases his hopes of speculation. Under present conditions, the monopoly of land and capital is followed by economical processes which result in throwing laborers out of employment.

Interest being a constant burden upon the shoulders of the farmer, they exclaim, each speaking for himself, "I should have the means to pay rent and interest, had I not to pay so many hands."

What is essentially a farm lease? It is a contract by which the landlord yields to the tenant possession of his land, in consideration of a portion of the yield of the same to him, the proprietor or landlord.

If in consequence of an increase in his household, the tenant becomes ten times as strong as the proprietor or landlord, he will produce ten times as much.

Would the landlord be justified in raising the farmer's rent ten fold in such a case?

Justice does not enter into the proposition; so far as the landlord is concerned it is only a question as to whether or not the farmer can pay the increased rent.

By his own labor, the landlord working his own land, the product thereof would be equal to one let us say, but he taxes his tenants in proportion to their strength, their number and their industry.

The proprietor having estimated from his own productive capacity the number of laborers which his property will accommodate, divides it into as many portions and says, "each one shall yield me revenue." To increase his income he has only to divide his property. Instead of reckoning the interest due him on his labor, he reckons it on his capital (or power), and by this substitution the same property, which in the hands of its owner is capable of yielding only one, is worth

to him ten, twenty, hundreds and thousands, according to his holdings.

Consequently he has only to hold himself in readiness to register the names of laborers who apply to him, his task consists of drafting leases and receipts.

If the collector of taxes and those who employ him consume one-sixth of the product, they thereby compel the producers to feed, clothe and support themselves on five-sixths of what they produce. This is admitted, but say at the same time that it is possible for each one to live on five-sixths of what they produce, this might be admitted also; but we ask if they believe that the producer would live as well, in case they demand of him the interest of one sixth, two-sixths or one-third of their product? No, but he would still live.

Then we ask of him, whether he would still live, in case they should rob him of two-thirds, and finally of three-quarters of his product. But we hear no answer!

What will result from the present land system, and what has resulted so far?

A purchaser draws boundaries, fences himself up, and says, "this is mine; each one by himself, each one for himself."

Here then is a piece of land, upon which henceforth no one shall step (save the proprietor and his friends) and which can benefit no one save the landlord and his servants.

Let these sales multiply, and soon the people who have been neither able nor willing to sell, and who have received none of the proceeds of the sale, will have no where to rest, no place of shelter, no ground to till. They will die of hunger at the proprietor's door, on the edge of that property which was their birth place; and the landlord will exclaim, "so perish idlers and tramps."

♣ ♣ ♣

Hear the "Hooter."

It is a matter of industrial history that Huntingdon, the hustling American in charge of the building of the Westinghouse Company's big power house at Neasdon, has compelled British workmen to lay bricks on American time, a thing never before accomplished on this merry little isle.

Huntingdon has accomplished another thing quite as remarkable. He has induced the men to cease smoking during working hours. This for the sake of economizing time.

But he has failed utterly in his attempt to do away with the tradition dear to the heart of Johnnie Bull that "time on the job" begins at the bottom of the ladder, not on the working wall.

To conserve this ethical point the bricklayers employed by Huntingdon struck.

The amendment asked the men to be at their walls when the "hooter" gave the signal, as the job was a hurried one.

The men crowded at the bottom of the ladders and plainly told Huntingdon the thing couldn't be done. He offered them the alternatives of 11 pence an hour for being at the top or 10 1-2 pence an hour for being at the bottom when the hooter sounded.

In their haste they declined both and walked off the premises to repent at leisure. Having reflected on what they had done, they came back on succeding days in batches with this compromise: "We will stop at the bottom of the ladder, and you can keep the half penny an hour."

So the strike ended; tradition went right on.

The work is progressing at a rate of speed marvelous to the Englishmen.

Fifty days were occupied by twenty-two men in building the stack, which is 200 feet high by 15 feet inside diameter. Working with shovels instead of trowels at the bottom, five men laid 11,228 bricks. They astonished themselves.

Great aids to the speed are lifts, whereby hods are dispensed with, and the soft nature of the mortar used, which enables the men to place bricks in position with one tap of the trowel.

"What about the stability of a structure run up so rapidly?" was a natural question.

"Well, it hasn't fallen yet," was the young manager's American answer.

There is a tavern in the place some 200 yards from the job, and thither the men usually repair at mealtime. For their benefit two hooters are sounded, the first as a warning.

This inn is the bricklayers' parliament at present, where the situation is candidly discussed. The following are samples of the opinions overheard:

"If anybody should have told me that I should lay 2,000 bricks a day for the trades union wage of 10 1-2 pence an hour I should have asked that man who 'e was agetting at. We lives and learns.

"These Yankees should be 'ad up for ruining the old country. Fancy doing an American day's work for an English wage! And I ain't saying one thing and meaning another. 'Ere, boys, let's 'eave 'arf bricks at each other for jays. Bricks is 'andy on the job."

"What I does," said another in self-defense, "I does knowingly. I accept this as in a sort of a way a training for America, where I mean to get to afore this job's right dry. And, look you 'ere, there ain't no time to weary under the Westinghouse rules o' bricklaying, and, blow me, if the day don't seem quicker done.

"I shan't be afear'd to lay bricks wi' any set o' men now. If I don't smoke on the job it gives the pipe a sweeter taste on the way 'ome.

"These ain't my sentiments," broke in an elderly bricklayer after a deep draft of ale, tilting the glass to a perpendicular.

"Himpostors I call these Yanks, slave drivers born and bred. Shorten men's lives for a halfpeny an hour! Put a quick bricklayer in the center of a gang to show up the men that go decently slow! It's a case for—what d'ye call them folks?—passive resisters or suthink.

"Mates, I'm for the bottom of the ladder and the last man to go up. Wouldn't go up at all if the building trade weren't chronic."

The speaker's opinions were interrupted by the boom of the warning hooter, and his audience gulped their ale to await the second summons at the foot of the ladders.—London Letter in Philadelphia North American.

♠ ♠ ♠

Misuse of Figures.

Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, discusses in the Chicago News the subject of the actual strength of the trades unions of this country. He makes several good points in the article, which follows:

It is very difficult to get exact figures on trades union membership. The records kept by the national or international unions at their respective headquarters have to do only with paid membership—that is to say, the national secretaries can only tell you how many members the various locals are paying the per capita dues upon. The locals pay dues into the general or national only on the members who had paid their local dues at a certain time, notwithstanding the delinquents are "good for it" and are really members in good standing. It has been asserted in a not too confidential voice by some secretaries that local unions are frequently deliberate "tax dodgers" and pay into the general treasury not on actual membership, but what they believe to be "about their share." It is painful to think that any trades union would dodge its taxes, as some of the capitalists and capitalistic corporations in some cities in Mexico are said to do.

The careful statistician of trades union membership must therefore take fully into account this element of tax dodging. The more serious element, however, is the rapid changes in membership. Regardless of how close to facts any set of figures may be, they will be wrong before they can be got into the hands of the printer. In some respects, however, the popular idea and even the figures of enormous growth in the last two years are misleading, if not erroneous. For instance, in Chicago the school teachers were organized into a federation, which was not considered a labor organization in any sense until it joined the Chicago Federation of Labor. Here was a large accession of members without any change that could in any way affect industrial conditions.

The American Federation of Labor reported in September, 1903, 2,000,000 taxpaying members. To get at the proportion of taxpaying members to actual membership in the unions let the records of two or three organizations suffice. The Garment Workers' records show 24,300 paying the per capita and 35,000 in good standing in 1902 and 53,000 in good standing in 1903. The paying membership of the Iron Molders' Union was 25,900 in 1902, whereas in January, 1902, there were 54,251 in good standing and in June, 1902, 76,416, and these figures are exclusive of 4,306 in arrears for dues to their own locals.

The United Mine Workers pay a per capita on 185,400 members, whereas the actual membership in 1902 was 323,000 and in 1903 264,430.

It will be seen from this that any list secured from the American Federation of Labor will be largely under the facts as to membership. A conservative estimate would add 20 per cent—that is, raise the number to 2,400,000. It must be remembered that none of the railroad organizations is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These have a combined membership of about 285,000.

The bricklayers are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Then there is the American Labor Union, a strong central organization which is beginning to be to the West what the American Federation of Labor is to the country at large. Affiliated with the American Labor Union is the Western Miners' Federation, the richest labor organization,

measured by actual cash in its trtasury, in the world. There are also a large number of lesser bodies affiliated with the American Labor Union. Its combined membership is about 240,000. These large outside bodies, together with the bricklayers, Knights of Labor and other smaller organizations that have no national connection, make it difficult to put the number of union men in the United States at less than 3,000,000. This would include, of course, a considerable number of Canadian members of international unions.

It is difficult to determine where most of the recent increase in membership comes from geographically. The Minnesota State Federation of Labor reported in August, 1903, an increase of 600 per cent in one year. Wisconsin, however, reports but 35 per cent. The brickmakers get largest gains for the year from Texas, the teamsters from Chicago, the coal miners from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. So the effort to locate the increase at once swamps us.

Comparing the union membership of the United States with that of other countries, we find in Great Britain and Ireland 1,922,780 on January 1, 1902, with no careful figures on recent growth. In January, 1903, Germany reports 1,092,642; France, 1902, 614,204; Italy, August, 1902, 480,689; Austria, January, 1903, 166,488; Denmark, January, 1902, 101,964; Belgium, 1902, 83,677; Sweden, January, 1902, 69,000; Switzerland, 49,034; Spain, January, 1903, 46,896; Holland, March, 1903, 17,062; Norway, 1902, 14,450; Hungary, 1902, 8,222. These figures for foreign countries are on a basis of per capita taxpaying members. No data are available to estimate the "tax dodging" in foreign countries.

The question of what percentage of the total working population of any country is organized is one that is often asked, usually for the purpose of befogging some issue, such as the "open shop." The total union membership in the United States is to total working population, as self-supporting persons considered as a part of the working population, as one to fire—that is, 20 per cent are organized, 80 per cent outside of organizations. A large part of this 80 per cent are in fields of activity where no organization is possible or has ever been attempted—agriculture for the most part—and where men are in the trades they are in small towns where there are too few in any occupation to form a union. It is difficult to see what consolation a window glass manufacturer is to get from the statement that 80 per cent of the people are unorganized when he finds that every window glass blower in the United States is in the union. Nor need it frighten the Sanitary Potters' Union to tell it that farm hands and railroad section men are unorganized so long as it knows that the name of every sanitary potter is on its list of membership. The foundryman, if he wants to run an open or non-union foundry, is interested in knowing how many unorganized molders there are for him to draw upon, and the Ironmolders' Union is interested in this question, too. The number of non-union negro cotton pickers on Southern plantations, however, is not exciting to either party, yet this question of proportion of union to non-union men is generally used to create the impression that the exclusive employment of union men in any industry or locality means the exclusion of four times that number of men skilled in the same trade.

Twice in one week in a gathering of national importance this use was attempted to be made of these figures. One can scarcely refrain from protesting against a use of figures which is not only misleading, but apparently meant to produce an impression which is untrue even though the figures quoted are in the abstract correct.

Military Usurpation.

An amazing instance of contempt by the military for civil authority is reported from Colorado in connection with a miners' strike in Teller county. The strike began about the middle of August. It was called by the Western Federation of Miners in support of the eight-hour day. The Mine Owners' Association met the strike by applying to Governor Peabody for troops, alleging that a large percentage of the men would work if protection were assured. The necessity for troops was denied by the sheriff of the county, who advised the Governor that the only violence reported had been an assault upon one non-union carpenter and a justice by unknown men. But Governor Peabody acted upon the report of a committe he had sent to investigate. This committee reported as follows:

"Having visited Cripple Creek and Victor, and after careful inquiry among representative citizens and property owners, including mayors of Cripple Creek and Victor, we are of the opinion that lives of citizens of the district are in imminent danger, and property and personal rights in jeopardy. Prompt action is

imperatively demanded by the above people to protect the lives and property of the citizens. We find that a reign of terror exists in the district which should be relieved at once. We do not believe the civil authorities are able to cope with the situation.''

Accordingly, on the 4th the Governor ordered out the State troops, but not until the Mine Owners' Association had agreed to pay them.

Immediately upon arriving at the place of alleged disturbance the troops began acting as if martial law were in force and the habeas corpus suspended. They arrested several strikers without warrant, imprisoned them in a military guardhouse, refused to deliver them to the sheriff, and declined to give any reason for the arrests. Writs of habeas corpus were consequently applied for in behalf of the prisoners, who had by this time been in custody two weeks; and on the 24th the troops produced the prisoners before Judge Leeds at Cripple Creek. They first invested the courthouse, however, with 300 armed men, two Gatling guns, and sharpshooters stationed on the roof of every building that commanded this seat of civil justice. In support of the arrests the legal advisers of General Chase argued that although martial law had not been formally declared, it was impliedly in force in consequence of the Governor's command directing the troops to maintain order. The jurisdiction of Judge Leeds in the habeas corpus proceedings was therefore contested. But Judge Leeds decided that martial law was not in force; that the civil courts still had jurisdiction; that the right to the writ of habeas corpus had not been suspended; that the prisoners were unlawfully imprisoned, and that they were entitled to their liberty.

Instead of releasing the prisoners under this decision General Chase ordered them and their military custodians in loud military phrase and in the presence of the court, to fall in and march. The prisoners were then marched out of the courthouse by the soldiers and back to the military prison, under menacing guns ready to be fired if the court or its officers should attempt to enforce its decree. Judge Leeds had taken notice of the contempt shown by the military for his court by saying in his opinion in the case:

''I can not close without referring to the military display connected with the hearing of this case. It was offensive to the court, and, in its opinion, unwarranted and unnecessary. Nevertheless, I tolerated it because it was by the National Guard, and if I had insisted upon its withdrawal a conflict would surely have arisen with the entire National Guard of the State upon one side and a mere posse comitatus on the other. The hearing of the case would have been necessarily indefinitely delayed, a great wrong to the prisoner in the denial of the justice to which he was entitled. I trust that there never again will be such an unseeming and unnecessary intrusion of armed soldiers in the halls and about the entrance of American courts of justice. They are intrusions that can only tend to bring this court into contempt and make doubtful the possession of that liberty that is the keynote of American government.''

''Owing doubtless to the lack of force at his command, Judge Leeds made no effort to compel obedience to his decision. The moment appears to have been critical, as one of the news dispatches describes it. This dispatch reads:

''As the troops started from the room there was a moment of intense anxiety. Every nerve was drawn to the utmost tension as the situation dawned upon the people. A declaration from the court would have led to an outbreak that would have been productive of the bloodiest consequences, but the word failed to come, and the military passed out of the doors and returned to Goldfield, where they have headquarters.

The Governor, however, now took up the matter in person, and on the 25th issued the following military order:

''Brig.-Gen. John Chase, commanding First Brigade National Guard of Colorado, is hereby directed to comply immediately with the decree of Judge Leeds, District Judge, sitting for the Fourth Judicial District, Colorado county, and release thereunder the prisoners as commanded.''

The prisoners were then liberated.

But these proceedings did not cover the cases of outside workmen, imported by the Mine Owners' Association to take the place of strikers, and who refused. Among these were four Germans imported from Duluth. Upon arising at Cripple Creek and learning that they had been imported to take strikers' places, they refused to go to work; whereupon the troops arbitrarily arrested them and placed them in the military prison. It was reported by the Associated Press from Denver, on the 25th, that these men had appealed for relief to the German consul.

Still assuming, apparently, that their power was absolute, the troops suppressed a news-

paper on the 29th at Victor—the Victor Record—and summarily arrested the editor and manager, the circulator, the foreman and two compositors. This paper is the official organ of the local Miners' Union, and publishes the official statements of the strike committee. We reproduce the news report of the event from the Chicago Tribune of the 30th:

"For a number of days editorials and statements have appeared in the Record which incensed the military officers, and it was decided to close up the paper and thus do away with this encouragement for the strikers. It is expected by the military that the action will stop the publication of the daily statements issued by the miners in the district. For weeks Editor Kyner has been under surveillance and it was thought at one time that his arrest would be made last week. Because of the late hour at which the arrests were made there were but few people on the streets, and those who saw the newspaper men marching up the street under heavy guard were awed by the martial showing. It is expected some of the prisoners will be released before morning. At midnight they were examined in General Bell's private office. As soon as the working force had been placed under arrest another force of men was secured to print the Record for the morning's issue. A squad of soldiers were sent down from the camps to arrest these men. The doors of the Record office were locked and bolted, and the officer in charge decided not to break in. General Chase says if any defamatory matter appears in the paper he will take action against those who work in the office tonight."

The news dispatches of the Chicago Record-Herald of the 30th tell the story in these terms:

"Just before midnight the military under command of General Chase surrounded the office of the Victor Record and demanded the surrender of all the employes who were at work. The same tactics were employed as though actual war was in progress. An orderly entered the office and ordered all hands to line up between files of soldiers preparatory to marching to the famous bullpen that has defied the laws of habeas corpus. * * * And then the word of command was given and the troops marched down the streets. The only excuse for the summary arrests was the fact that for several days articles have been appearing criticizing the conduct of the military in making arrests without authority of law or warrants of any kind."

The latest dispatches report that the Record of the 30th was published in spite of the interference of the military, the work having been done under the direction of Mrs. Emma T. Langdon, the wife of one of the arrested compositors. An information charging criminal libel was filed against the military prisoners on the 30th. It was filed in the District Court at Victor at the request of a judge advocate of the military force, who prepared it, and is based on the affidavit of a private soldier of the First Regiment of the Colorado National Guard. Informations against military officers for unwarranted and lawless arrests have also been filed.—The Public.

The Local Elections.

As the time is drawing near for the election of Local officials perhaps a little advice on this matter would not be amiss. Local Unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are learning rapidly that there is nothing to be gained by electing a man to a responsible Local office simply because he may be a good fellow or may have a large personal following. This is no recommendation of executive ability. Elect men who will attend strictly to business, who will look after the interests of the Local Union in a conscientious manner, who will be conservative when conservatism will be in place. Do not elect a man who considers himself and the Union as the natural enemies of the employer, but this must not be understood that the man who spends part of his time in the company of the employers is the kind that is meant by this. The Local officials can afford to be friendly enough with the employer, but they can not consistently carry on the business of the Local Union and at the same time be the boon companions of the employers or employers' representatives.

The Local officers who work under salary of their Local Union should devote their time entirely to the business of that Union. They can not attend to the interests of the Union unless they give it their undivided attention.

It would be well, perhaps, for Local Unions with a large membership to elect their officials according to the Australian ballot. We mean by this to nominate at one meeting and make the election a special order of business, some few days following the nomination. This will give all members of the Local a chance to vote, as it is their right, and they are entitled to it. The man who may be elected at a meeting attended by only a small frac-

tion of the membership could scarcely be acknowledged as legally elected. This, of course, is up to the Local Union. There is no law in the International Constitution which says that they shall elect by Australian ballot. We simply offer this as advice. If they want to give every one a chance to have a voice in the matter of choosing the officers the Australian ballot system is the only way to do it.

♣ ♣ ♣

Delegates Get Reception.

The delegates of the International Brotherhood to the American Federation of Labor in Boston were given a royal reception by the local affiliated Unions. A dinner was given in their honor on November 18th and was attended by all the local officials and prominent members of the Boston Unions. Among the invited guests were Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; D. D. Mulcahy, General President of the Amalgamated Wood Workers; W. B. Wilson, Secretary of the United Mine Workers, and fraternal delegates from England, Messrs. O'Grady and Mullin, Albert Young, General Organizer, and N. W. Evans, Traveling Auditor. The International delegates were Daniel Furman, Emmet Flood, Frank Markey, Joseph Cote, J. B. Barry and Thomas Hughes, who represented the Illinois State Federation of Labor, a member of the International Brotherhood and Business Agent of Local, No. 718, of Chicago.

The guests had the pleasure of listening to a number of speeches, both instructive and entertaining, by Samuel Gompers, D. D. Mulcahy, W. B. Wilson, Albert Young, N. W. Evans, D. Furman, F. Markey and J. B. Barry. Brother Jos. A. Turnbull, Chairman of the Boston Joint Council, acted as toastmaster, and after dinner was presented with a gavel as a token of esteem from the delegate members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Samuel Gompers did the honor in a splendid presentation speech. Brother Turnbull made a graceful acknowledgement and said in his speech of acceptance that the gavel would always be wielded in rendering fair decisions from the Chair.

The gavel is a splendid piece of workmanship of solid ebony and around its head a silver band bearing the names of the donors and the following inscription, "Presented to Teamsters' Council of Boston and vicinity as a token of esteem by J. B. Barry, D. Furman, Jos. Cote, F. A. Markey, Emmett Flood, Thos. Hughes, International Brotherhood of Teamsters' delegates to 23d annual convention of the A. F. of L., Boston, Mass., November, 1903."

♣ ♣ ♣

J. B. Fitzpatrick.

Brother Fitzpatrick is the Third Vice-President of the International Brotherhood and is one of the most widely known members of the Union.

J. B. FITZPATRICK.

He has established for himself an enviable reputation as an organizer. He was National Trustee and Organizer in the former Teamsters' National Union, and gave great assistance in organizing the teamsters in St. Louis and other cities.

He is at present meeting with big success in New Orleans and before many weeks have passed that city will have a thorough organization of teamsters.

♣ ♣ ♣

Notice.

The following is a copy of a circular letter being sent out to the local secretaries:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I desire to call your attention to Section 56, page 19, of the International Constitution, which provides that the General Secretary-Treasurer shall notify all

Local Unions when two months in arrears for dues, but failure to receive said notice shall not prevent the suspension of your Local Union should it become three months in arrears. Acting in conformity with the above said law, I hereby notify you that your Local Union is in arrears for dues for a period of —— months. Please attend to this matter at once, as it is one of great importance to your Local Union.

Trusting this will receive your immediate attention, and with best wishes for yourself and the members of your Local Union, I am

Fraternally yours,

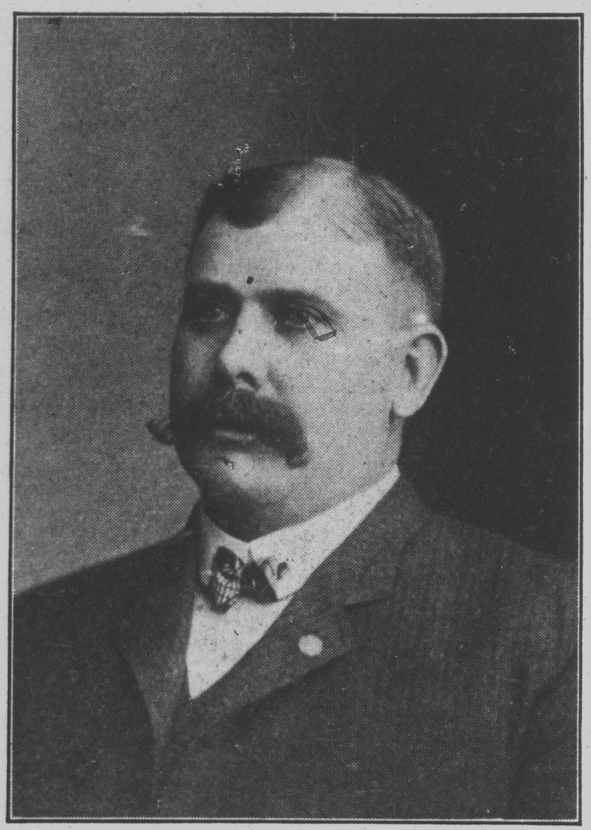
E. L. TURLEY,

General Secretary-Treasurer I. B. of T.

♣ ♣ ♣

Charles Robb.

Brother Robb is the Sixth Vice-President of the International Brotherhood. He was an organizer in the old Teamsters' National and made a splendid record in building up his Union in Chicago and other cities.



CHARLES ROBB.

Shortly after the General Executive Board adjourned Brother Robb went to Richmond, Va. His letter, published in the November number, shows the deplorable state of affairs in that city. From there he went to Cleveland, O. The Local Union of Cleveland seems to have taken hold of a new lease of life since his arrival in that city. They are on the boom, and with the assistance of Brother Robb, in a few weeks they will have a city as well organized as any in the United States.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Slave Children of Our Free Land.

Ye who have children playing in their gladness,
Watch yonder child who toils in mute despair,
In mine, or mill, or near some cruel furnace!
How would you like to see your own child there?

Is there for fettered childhood no salvation?
In life's fair springtime must the heart grow old?
Open thine eyes for once, my slumbering nation,
For Christ's dear sake that crime of crimes behold!

Before they faint wrap the flag round the children;
From reeking mill take them to God's pure air;
They'll make thy future, be it strong or feeble,
They are thy future, be it foul or fair.

They are thy future, let me once more say it,
Brain, heart and muscle of thy growing years;
Take them, oh, take them now from greed's inferno,
Give childhood's joy in place of pangs and fears.
For Mammon's use alone upon mere babies
Are pressed the weight and power of labor's gyves;
But marble structures crammed with gilded volumes
Will not atone for darkened, ruined lives.
By every moan of childhood, Mammon-blighted,
By every needless grave that shames our land,
By every mill-worn lift, uncheered, unlighted,
Justice will rise and her full pay demand.
The One who loved and christened little children,
Who bade them come, and all their fears beguiled,
Said once, in tones that pierce our craven silence,
Thrice curst is he who sins against a child.

—Mary McNabb Johnston, in Chicago Teachers' Federation Bulletin.

Chinese Workers in China.

By Edward Rosenberg of San Francisco, Special Commissioner of American Federation of Labor.

MANILA, P. I., June 6, 1903.

Selected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make an investigation into the labor conditions in the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and such other places on the Pacific coast and in the Orient as may be deemed advisable, I sailed on March 1, 1903, in the American schooner W. H. Talbot, from Vancouser, B. C., for Shanghai, China, arriving there on May 12, and receiving, through the courtesy of the master of the vessel and the United States Consul, my discharge.

Needing a vacation after eight years' continuous service as a trades union official, I had shipped in the W. H. Talbot as seaman, and could have been forced to stay on board, or, if insisting to leave the vessel before her return to a port in the United States, could have been sent to jail by the United States Consul.

The credentials furnished by President Gompers helped me to procure my discharge, as it is to be hoped that the American seamen, aided by the American labor movement, will secure in the near future the right to leave their employment in any safe port.

I submit the following as to the conditions of Chinese labor at Shanghai, Swatow, and Hong Kong, three ports open to Western commerce and enterprise.

Labor at these three places is better paid and better treated than in the interior. But how small are the wages of even these favored Chinese workers, how pitiably low their industrial and social status! I heard no one speak in China about the dignity of labor. It is openly looked upon and frankly treated as a curse.

Shanghai, which means "Upper Sea," or "Near the Sea," is mentioned by Chinese writers as existing in 249 B. C. It has at present a population of about 250,000. Men-of-war, steamers, and junks—the name for the Chinese sailing vessels—throng the harbor. For several miles these junks lie ten and fifteen deep from the shore, with just barely room enough for them to get out and in. And these junks swarm with seamen, women and children.

What strikes one most in these Chinese cities is the density of population on the smallest possible area. The Chinese crowd each other like ants in an ant-hill and bees in their hive. Stores and workshops are also eating and sleeping quarters, except in that part of the city inhabited by Caucasians. The dirt and stench are simply frightful.

Chinatown in San Francisco is bad; but it is very clean in comparison with Chinatown of Shanghai. Amid such surroundings men, women, and children work. At a rock pile women and little girls, the latter little ones of nine and ten years, were breaking stone for a macadam road.

They work from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and get 6 cents per basket—a full-grown person could fill three baskets per day. When dollars and cents are mentioned in this article silver currency is meant, which is generally used in China. At Shanghai the rate was 41 3-4 cents United States coin for one silver dollar.

A good coppersmith earns one dollar per day; that, however, was in a shop where modern machinery was used. Ropemakers, working ten hours per day, get 30 cents per day, and are fed and lodged by the employer. It costs the latter about $3 per month for food per man; that is, $1.25 1-4 in United States' coin.

Barbers work on percentage, the employer receiving 70 per cent. of the earnings and the journeymen 30. A Chinaman's hair-cut costs 50 cash and the trimming of his queue 30 cash.

One dollar is worth 800 cash, and the workmoney, a little smaller than a United States 25-cent piece, with a square hole in the middle. The hole is used to string these cash up in amounts from fifty to several hundred. Shoemakers receive from 30 to 40 cents per day, food and lodging furnished by the employer; hours of labor ten. Longshoremen earn 30 cents per day, "finding" themselves.

Seamen on native river craft get $3 per month; on sea-going Chinese vessels, $8. They furnish their own food. Skilled compositors receive 50 cents per day, and pressmen slightly less. Employer furnishes food. In the shop where modern machinery is used, and that is mainly for the repair of steamers, the boilermakers and machinists get $5 per week and unskilled laborers 30 cents per day, paying, however, for their own food and lodging. The hours are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with one hour for dinner.

In the cotton mills, employing about fifteen thousand people, the hours are from 5:45 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. The piece-work system prevails here, and the adults earn from 20 to 30 cents per day, the children from 10 to 15 cents.

Women and children are mainly employed,

and there being no age limit for children, little fellows of seven and eight years drag heavy baskets about and attend machines. The factories, employing from 1,000 to 2,000 people, are roomy, modern buildings, filled with machines imported from England, with the superintendent generally an Englishman. The cotton factories are about the only thoroughly modern factories to be met with in China, as far as machinery is concerned.

The coasting steamers pay firemen from $14 to $22 per month and seamen from $15 to $20. The men furnish their own food.

The working people very seldom eat meat and then only pork. Salt pork in the Chinese markets at Shanghai sold for 9 cents a pound. Poor quality rice, vegetables, beans, peas and fish, when they can afford it, compose the food of the workers. The price of fish varies during the day. In the morning it is dearer, at noon it falls, and at night the very poor buy fish that is nearly or already spoiled. "Poor people," stated the guide, "can not afford to eat fresh fish."

Eating places for the workers are frequently met with in the Chinese quarters. One dish of rice was 25 cash, a cup of poor tea 16 cash, and one dish of macaroni 25 cash. These dishes, however, contain but small portions. For 50 cash a Chinese worker can make a meal of cheap rice and some vegetables. He can also get a meal consisting of very poor rice and water for 20 cash.

There are no street cars in Shanghai and very few horses—the latter used exclusively by the Caucasians and the richer Chinese for livery purposes. The poorer Chinese use a wheelbarrow, holding four persons. The charge is 30 cash per mile.

The rickshaw, a small wagon seating one person and drawn by one Chinaman, really takes the place of the street cars in Shanghai. The charge is 10 cents per mile. The coolies in the shafts go for miles on a good dog trot. The Chinaman takes the place of the draft animals, heavy wagons being pulled by from ten to twenty of them. As wagons, however, mean quite an outlay of capital, the Chinese for miles carry heavy loads swung on sticks, and, according to size, carried by from one to ten Chinese. These, too, go on a trot.

At Swatow the rate of wages and hours of labor are about the same as at Shanghai.

At Hong Kong higher wages are paid, rent and food also being dearer. The Hong Kong Cotton Spinning Company, with 1,300 workers steadily employed and 1,500 on the rolls, pay as follows:

Men from 20 to 40 cents per day; women from 15 to 35 cents per day; children from 20 to 25 cents. The piece-work system prevails.

Though there is no age limit for children in this factory, none could be found under twelve years. The hours of labor are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., one hour for dinner. The company furnishes about 800 of its workers with lodgings free of cost, a large brick building where the Chinese sleep in bunks or on the floor. They furnish their own food, cooking it on the premises, the cost being about $3.40 per person per month.

Tobacco workers, from four to six men in a shop where the tobacco is also sold retail, work from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m. and receive $8 per month and food and lodging. Boat builders, first-class mechanics, get $15 per month, also food and lodging.

Machinists and boilermakers in shipbuilding and repair plants get from $1 to $1.20 per day, laborers from 40 to 60 cents per day, and apprentices from 30 to 60 cents, without food and lodging.

Waiters at a first-class hotel receive from $3 to $15 per month, and are furnished food and lodging. Laborers cleaning the streets get 60 cents per day if casual employes; if regular employes of the sanitary department they receive $15 per month, exclusive of food and lodging. Building mechanics receive from 50 to 70 cents per day and food and lodging. Laborers 20 to 30 cents.

Hours are from 6 morning to 6 evening with an hour for diner. Longshoremen make from 50 to 70 cents per day and board themselves. Ship builders and wharf repairers receive from 55 to 60 cents per day, paid by the companies to contractors, who furnish the workers with tools. Workmen pay for their food and lodging.

The Chinese here, too, carry and pull heavy loads. The wagon of the Hong Kong Ice Company, capacity two tons and weight of wagon one and a half tons, was dragged by 13 coolies in front with four pushing in the rear. Each man receives 10 cents per trip. They make four trips per day; they pay for their food and lodging; the Chinese have no Sunday; work ceases only during ten holidays.

All these workers live mainly on rice, vegetables, beans, a little dried fish, and occasionally pork. At the wages paid, but few of the good things of life are for the Chinese work-

ers, as can be easily gleaned from the following excerpts from the report of the Inspector of Markets, for May 21, 1903:

Beef sirloin, prime cut.....17 cents per pound
Soup beef .....12 cents per pound
Calves' head and feet .....75 cents per set
Mutton chops .....22 cents per pound
Pork chops .....18 cents per pound
Chicken .....32 cents per pound
Geese .....24 cents per pound
Canton fresh-water fish.....13 cents per pound

Rent for one family, one room 8 by 8, is $5 per month. Few workingmen in the cities marry, the first cost of the wife, payable to the father, being from $200 to $300. A Chinese woman is always a chattel of her parents until marriage, and after that of her husband. Chinamen who can afford it have more than one wife.

The Chinese city workers are organized in guilds. In Canton there are the seventy-two recognized guilds, many of them with a membership well up into the thousands. Each city has its separate guilds, there being no federation of the trades through the empire. The guild attempts to regulate hours of labor, food furnished by employer, wages and general treatment of its workers. At Hong Kong, where members of Canton, Amoy, and Swatow guilds work, there is no co-operation between the members of these guilds, even to the extent that workmen of a certain trade will not return the next day if a member of another guild or a non-member of any guild is put to work with them.

Masters rising to their position from apprenticeship in the guild retain active membership in the guild, but seldom exercise that right to the extent of attending the meetings of the guild.

At Hong Kong a strike of the ship builders and wharf repairers for an increase of wages from 50 cents per day to 60 cents lasted from August 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, affecting nearly 1,500 workmen. In September the Hong Kong and Whampoo Dock Company offered 55 cents per day, and that being refused, the company imported some workmen from near-by cities. As an official of the company stated to the writer, the men were forced through starvation to accept the compromise, the guilds allowing their members to return on January 1, 1903. Wharf building and ship building work almost entirely ceased while the strike lasted. Some ringleaders suspected of inciting violence were banished by the police.

At Hong Kong the bubonic plague is claiming many victims. The Hong Kong Daily Press for May 27, contains the following:

Fifty-five cases of bubonic plague were notified to the authorities as having occurred during the three days ended at noon yesterday, bringing the year's total to 847. Another European case (not fatal) is included in the list—from the Sailors' Home. Of the remaining cases, 52 (51 fatal) were Chinese, 1 was Portuguese (Pottinger street), and 1 Japanese (Ship street). Twenty-two bodies of Chinese were dumped.

During the week ended 23d May there were 136 cases of plague in the colony (4 Europeans, 3 Indians, 1 Portuguese, and 128 Chinese), and of these 123 proved fatal (1 European, 2 Indians, 1 Portuguese, and 119 Chinese). Since January up to the 23d inst. 749 cases out of a total of 792 ended in death. Comparing with this total those for the corresponding periods in 1902 and 1901, we find that last year there were 149 cases, whilst on the 25th of May, 1901, the total was 800 cases, 748 of which ended fatally.

The low standard of living of the Chinese workers, the resultant ignorance and neglect of sanitary conditions, added to the greed of the government officials who filch and filch from the people, accounts for the high mortality among them. Plague and famine are common occurrences in China, for it must be borne in mind that the condition of the workers in the inland cities, and of the agricultural workers especially, is much worse than in the three before-mentioned open cities.

This clipping from the Hong Kong Telegraph of May 23 shows typical Chinese conditions:

A serious outbreak of beri-beri having occurred in the police station cells, Shanghai, particularly at the Hongkew station, it was decided to apply at the Mixed Court for the release of a number of short-sentenced prisoners convicted of minor offenses. By this means, pending the occupation of the gaol, the present overcrowded condition of the cells would be alleviated.

Mr. C. Clementi, relief fund commissioner, as reported in the Hong Kong Telegraph of May 23, speaking at the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce before a large gathering of the public on the Kwangsi famine, stated:

In Kweiping Chinese officials and gentry were doing their best to relieve the famine. At the cheap rice sales so great was the crowd that many people were crushed to death, especially infants carried on their mothers' backs.

In Nanning there was cholera, and further up the river plague was reported to be prevalent. Trade in Kwangsi was at a standstill. There was no money. The officials were collecting no taxes. On the other hand, they were doling out money. They had to support larger numbers of troops than usual. He honestly did not think one could squeeze another penny out of Kwangsi for the relief of Kwangsi itself. In Kweiping and Kwaiyun the distress was terrible; in Nanning and neighboring districts it was no less terrible. Proceeding, Mr. Clementi described what was being done in the way of relief measures by different agencies, and pointed out that the Hong Kong committee should aim at co-operation with the Chinese or other European committee which might be started. The situation in Nanning was extremely urgent. There were dangers in transport, but the prefect of Nanningfu had promised that if there was any rice available to be sent there he would have it escorted the whole way by Chinese gunboats, and trackers would be employed to get it there with all dispatch. In Nanning he did not know how many thousands would have died since he was there, but he should estimate that some 8,000 who were being fed would have died from starvation. The relief would certainly have to go on till the end of June, the beginning of next harvest; always provided that the next harvest was a good one.

And so on and on one comes across the misery of this vast people, willing and able to work, but so brutalized and exploited by successive generations of corrupt and tyrannical governments, that it certainly will be a sorry day for any other country and its workers if the Chinese are allowed to freely enter such countries either as free or contract laborers.

While discussing the Chinese problem with the editor of the Shanghai Times, a daily paper circulating among the American and British residents of that city, that gentleman called attention to an article of his recently published in a Hawaiian paper. These are a few excerpts:

I have seen the Chinaman at home, in his back yard, as he is, and I want to say, and I will say, that there is no reformation for China. The Chinese do not want reformation, and, what is more, they will not have reformation. Life to them possesses no value, but their traditions and their customs are priceless. They are more stoical than the Greek philosopher who enriched man's learning with sublime thought.

In the attempted reformation of China is the world to return to barbarism? The student of sociology sees in the Chinese a remarkable race of people—the hardiest race of people in the world; a race that can and does withstand all climates, torrid heat, and frigid cold. The Chinaman is a beast of burden, and at the same time is possessed of acute mental powers. Where he has come in contact with white civilization, that civilization has gravitated, alarmingly gravitated, toward the Chinaman, which has been downward; the Chinaman has never gravitated toward it; in the contact he has never been uplifted; he has always pulled down, and pulled irresistibly hard.

Unobstructed the Chinese would overrun the world; and when they do, it is certain as the revolution of the earth that the world will return to barbarism.

In a conflict between Chinese civilization and white civilization the latter will fade and perish from the earth.

My observations of conditions in China fully bear out these forceful words.

Child Labor Laws.

Three child labor laws of far reaching importance went into operation October 1 in New York. They are measures prepared by the child labor committee and passed last winter by the Legislature.

A large share in the enforcement of the new laws devolves upon the health department of New York City. All employment certificates are issued to children by this department. The most important changes in the laws relate to the conditions under which these are granted. Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, commissioner of health, explained the new features as follows:

"The new laws do not affect the age at which children may begin to work. They merely require parents to supply some real evidence that the child has reached the required age—fourteen years. A copy either of a birth or baptismal certificate or of some other religious record or of a passport must be filed when application is made. Hitherto the parent's word under oath has been accepted regarding the child's age, and the result has been merely to put a premium on perjury. This more rigid system is successfully used in Massachusetts and Connecticut and will undoubtedly serve its purpose here equally well.

"Another important change in the law is

its extension to cover telegraph message and delivery boys, together with all children employed in business offices, restaurants, hotels and apartment houses. The proprietors of these establishments must now require certificates of all children they employ under the age of sixteen, and they must see to it that such children do not work longer than nine hours a day.''

According to the secretary of the child labor committee, Fred S. Hall, New York has now the best laws on this subject in the United States.

John Williams, State factory inspector, questioned regarding the duties of the Department of Labor in enforcing the new laws, said:

''Thirty thousand posters have been printed giving the revised law in full, and our inspectors will see that these are placed in every factory in the State. Inspectors will also call the attention of all proprietors to the new clause which allows children fourteen and fifteen years of age to be employed only nine hours a day. Nearly all factories where children are employed operate more than this each day, and it will therefore be necessary to adjust work in these establishments so that the children may come later or be dismissed earlier or be given a longer noon recess. I regard the flat prohibition of overtime as the most important change which comes within our province to enforce.

''In all of this, however, the department needs the hearty co-operation of the community. Our thirty-seven inspectors can not begin to cover the State with sufficient thoroughness to discover all violations, especially those relating to hours of work, and we therefore welcome information from individuals who know of cases where the law is not observed.

''It would be well for the manufacturers of the State to understand that it is our intention to enforce the amended law vigorously. If after due notice they disregard its provisions we shall not be satisfied with the dismissal of the children illegally employed, but shall instruct our inspectors to prosecute all violations.''

♣ ♣ ♣

Arbitration in Chicago.

About the time this number goes to press the Joint Council at Chicago is going into extra session with members of the associated teaming interests of that city, to try and perfect plans whereby there can be a permanent Board of Arbitration formed for the purpose of settling disputes between driver and owner. Such a board did exist in the past year, but did not meet with the approval of a majority of the Local officials. When the same men meet to arbitrate continually different grievances there is bound to arise a suspicion that all is not well in Denmark. The affected union members will naturally think that they become too well acquainted with one another and would not hang to a point as closely as they may if they were selected to adjust only one case.

It would be well for the Chicago Locals, if they are going to have an understanding of arbitration with the team owners of that city, to let the affected parties choose those whom they wish to look after their interests and in that way they will have a more harmonious arbitration.

♣ ♣ ♣

Gompers on the Labor Press.

We most earnestly call the attention of all affiliated organizations to the great importance of sustaining the efforts of the ''labor press'' for organization, education, justice and the union label, by having all members of local unions subscribe for the labor paper in their vicinity, and render assistance by patronizing those friendly merchants who use its columns to advertise their wares, and where possible to do so, to have the unions in the locality where a labor paper is published, subscribe for all its membership, so all may be kept in touch as to facts in cases of strikes and lockout, and as to who is unfair to organized labor.

✣ ✣ ✣

That members of labor unions sometimes indulge in violence and intimidation is true, but this is no more the creed of the union than murder and larceny are the creed of society solely because some members of society commit those crimes. The federal judge who prohibits workingmen doing legal acts, denies to them the rights of free speech and free assembly, deprives them of a safeguard of a trial by jury, and sends them to jail in violation of this constitutional right, is a hundred times more of an anarchist and a despot than the mightiest walking delegate on earth.

The anthracite miners during the long strike of last year committed some crimes—as idle men will do—but they were retail crimes beside the acts of the anthracite coal trust, which defies the law every day, evicts in defiance of the law and commits crimes by the wholesale. Every charge against organized labor is in-

tensified against organized capital.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

✣ ✣ ✣

Some one has been investigating and just discovered that which has been apparent to well-informed people for years, that the banks, wholesale drug associations, lumber dealers, hardware dealers, steel manufacturers and hundreds of other unions of employers and dealers have their trade rules, and employ genuine walking delegates to see that they are enforced to the letter. Woe betide the scab or non-union member who violates any of their trade rules. These institutions have the "closed-shop" system down fine and enforce it to the letter. And the fanatics howl at labor, which does not employ one-tenth of the coercion, blacklisting and actual boycotting that is going on all the time in the commercial world.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

✣ ✣ ✣

The Strike Breaker.

There is growing up in our large cities a class of men employed like the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages, by any one who will pay them for anything that may be asked of them. These men accept employment and no questions asked. They are men who loaf while honest men work, and work, or pretend to work, while honest men strike. Some of them, perhaps, are driven to this course by grinding poverty or terrible distress, but this is true of the man who steals a purse or cuts a throat. —John Mitchell.

♣ ♣ ♣

Employers' Associations.

In many localities employers have organized into employers' associations for various stated purposes, among which are the advancement of the business interests of their localities, the protection of their individual interests, and, in fact, the promotion of the general welfare of the trade and community. There are also many secret organizations or alliances of employers, presumably for the purpose of protecting their interests and perhaps for other worthy purposes.

These employers' unions or associations are unanimous in expressing friendliness for organized labor and indignantly refute any insinuation of hostility. Yet despite the oft repeated denials of organized antagonism to organized labor those writers who can not or will not see only evil in trades unions and who profess to believe that the growing power of trades unions threatens to overthrow present institutions and government and establish a reign of trades union terror and anarchy herald these organizations of employers as the death knell of trades unions.

What would these writers have us believe? Do they wish to impress us with the belief that the principles enunciated by the employers, which have received wide publicity and credence, are no more than dissimulation? Or is it that the perpetuity of their jobs is dependent upon provoking and promoting hostile relations between organized employers and employes?

They strenuously object to creating class feeling or antagonism, but if they proclaim the birth of one organization whose purpose is announced a worthy one to be the death of an established organization, the worthiness of whose object is irrevocably established, we are forced to conclude that they intensify class feeling rather than promote amicable relations between employers and employes. That the world would be better off if the bond uniting the workers in a common cause were to be ruthlessly torn asunder by any brute organized force is not credible or acceptable to honest minds.

That organizations whose interests are reciprocal, but who independently pursue objects the attainment of which would redound to the common good should use their power to correct and restrain each other, but never to take advantage of each other and the public for purely selfish reasons, is understood by every well-thinking mind.

There is no reason why employers should not organize and every reason why they should. Competitive evils beset them individually that beset the workers in a disorganized state, though less poignantly. From an economic standpoint the common good can best be protected and advanced by both employers and employes organizing as can the trade interests of each. If there were no organizations of labor the benefits resulting from an organization of employers would appeal to the intelligent employer, who, despite his confidence in himself and his ability to beat the world in his chosen line, would realize that his competitors were similarly inspired, and the struggle to make the world think the same would introduce systems, conditions and complications that, though satisfactory while serving as a temporary, profitable advantage, became decidedly unsatisfactory when invading profits. —Shoemakers' Journal.

Balhorn Denies Statement of McClure's.

Mr. J. C. Balhorn, General President of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, denies the charges made against him by Ray Stannard Baker in McClure's in the following letter to the members of his union.

To the Membership:

GREETING—While I had intended ignoring the article in the November issue of McClure's Magazine under the head of "The Trust's New Tool—The Labor Boss," by Ray Stannard Baker, a syndicate writer in the employ of that part of the press of the country opposed to organized labor, the action of a few members of our Brotherhood in sending out postal cards, calling attention to the article referred to, has caused me to change my mind.

In calling your attention to the charges contained in the article against myself, I do so feeling that the entire membership will agree with me in locating the animus of the attack at the door of the Amalgamated Painters of New York City, who were so brilliantly outgeneraled by your present Executive Board and General Secretary-Treasurer. The article, so far as it refers to myself and this organization, is wholly false and totally unworthy of belief. To begin with, the claim that "President Balhorn of the Brotherhood of Painters, came on from Indiana and offered $2,500.00 in cash to be used in the proper manner," is so ridiculous that every member of our organization will smile when he reads this assertion. The above incident is supposed to have happened in October, 1902. Where did this $2,500.00 come from? Your President belongs in the rank and file of practical painters in our organization, and has not been so fortunate as to be able to carry around such an amount of pocket money. The $2,500.00 could not have come from the treasury of our Brotherhood, because the Executive Board have checked up the accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer twice since that time, and no trace of such a deal was discovered. The charge is so serious that had there been any ground whatever on which it could have been substantiated, doesn't every member know that in these political times it would be impossible to conceal a transaction of such magnitude? And don't you know, further, that our enemies in New York would have used it for "all it was worth" in retarding the progress of the Brotherhood in that city? For it is a fact that our membership there have better wages and better conditions now than ever before. I desire to positively brand the charge that our men scabbed in New York as absolutely false and untrue and too ridiculous to be worthy of any consideration.

I assure the membership that I have hesitated to publicly recognize these insinuations against my character, but feeling that the Brotherhood, which has honored me by their confidence, might expect a refutation of the statements referred to, I make this announcement in defense of my character. In the fifty years of my existence this is the first time I have been called upon to defend my honor and integrity, and especially must I protect it so long as I hold the responsible position that you have given me.

In closing let me say to the Brotherhood that I do not fear such assaults, because our membership is composed of that class of citizenship that does not believe in assassination of character, and are loyal enough to the General Officers to repudiate such schemes, it matters not whether they are hatched within or without the Brotherhood. And whether it will be the decision of the majority to continue me in the exalted position I now hold, or not, I assure every member of our grand organization, sixty-eight thousand in number, that the support and encouragement given by them the past two years will be rich food for pleasant recollections in the evening of life.

Wishing to you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Fraternally,

J. C. BALHORN,
General President.

The Workingmen's Problem.

The problem that confronts labor at the outset of the year 1903 is, "How to get more."

The workers want more wages; more of the comforts of life; more leisure; more chance for self-improvement as men, as trade unionists, as citizens. These were the wants of yesterday; they are the wants of today; they will be the wants of tomorrow, and of tomorrow's morrow. The struggle may assume new forms, but the issue is the immemorial one—an effort of the producers to obtain an increasing measure of the wealth that flows from their production. It is the never-ending struggle for a fairer, a more equal distribution of wealth.

What human motive could be more just, what more far-reaching than this- For upon

a better distribution of wealth depends the physical, the mental, and the moral improvement of the working masses, the brawn and sinew of the nation. This fairer distribution of wealth manifests itself by yielding more of the necessities and comforts of life to a lessening effort—in an increasing of wages, a shortening of the working hours, and an amelioration in other hard, working conditions of life. Advancement along these lines changes and recasts the character of the working people.

If, then, the problem of labor is, "How to get more," the question of how the more is to be obtained must be pertinent. It must become a part of the problem facing labor in 1903.

It may be assumed that, by comparison with conditions of a century or more ago, the scale of wages has riesn, the hours of labor have lessened, and the general conditions of toil have improved. This can be ascribed to no other cause than to the constant, concerted, intelligent effort of trade unionism. The workers now enjoy as a reality what the workers of generations before only dreamed of; because, banded together, they have had the spirit to see, the courage to demand, and the power to obtain a larger measure of social justice. And, in my judgment, it is in the efforts of trade unionism that the hope of further betterment for the masses lies.

Now, if trade unionism has achieved so much for labor in the past, the more numerous, closer, and yet more intelligent trade unionism with which we commence the year 1903 gives high promise for the future in this country. Let us consider this somewhat.

There have been a number of large general labor organizations in this country, and there have been in Great Britain numerous federations of labor unions. But there has never been anywhere in the world a federation of labor so powerful in numbers and so varied in its features as is the organization of which I have the honor to be president, the American Federation of Labor.

There are in the United States, I believe, something less than sixteen million wage-earners. Of this number, about two and a half millions are organized.

In Great Britain there is an annual trade-union congress, which deals with political and legislative matters interesting the working masses. There is also in that country a trade-union federation that avoids politics, and which deals only with economic questions and trade disputes.

The American Federation of Labor embodies both of these lines of work, with the additional lines of educating and organizing.

With this mighty army of organized workmen, we advance with confidence in the general cause of labor upon the now opening year.

If it be said that the trusts represent multiplied and increasing power of the employers, that need cause trade unionists small apprehension. The employing combination in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania was never so strong as during the past summer; yet trade unionism there proved itself still stronger.

If the association of capital and monopoly in combinations and trusts is bringing the management of industries into a few hands, those hands will be directed by the consciousness that ruptures with labor can only lead to strikes and lockouts that must be more extensive and more expensive than ever before. Hence the tendency will be to avoid ruptures through conciliation and to settle differences by arbitration—not compulsory arbitration, for that may involve the forcible curtailment of liberty, to which workmen will not and should not submit, but free and voluntary arbitration.

It is therefore with confident hope that I behold labor address itself at the opening of the year 1903 to the problem of "How to get more.—Samuel Gompers in San Francisco Examiner.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Great Engineers' Strike.

Sixteen years ago the locomotive engineers on the "Q." system inaugurated the great strike. The road spent millions of dollars, and finally barred the Brotherhood from further employment on any of its lines. Now the matter has been settled and the breach healed. After prolonged negotiations between the contending parties it has finally been agreed that from this time on, there shall be no discrimination in any form against men who join the Brotherhood; that they shall be left entirely free to join or not as they elect. But every one who joins must stand upon his own merits as a man. It will be remembered that for a long time the Burlington force of employes, under the management of Tom Potter, maintained exceptional relations of amity with the management of the road. They were accustomed to look up to Potter, who as sec-

ond vice-president and general manager, was brought into intimate relations with them. Potter knew the road as one knows an open book, and he knew the men. A good deal of the stock of the road was owned in Boston, and some of the sons of the stockholders became acquainted with a young fellow who was attending Harvard University. This young fellow's name was Stone, and when the young men, his associates, graduated with him they insisted that Stone should have a place in the management. He came West and began to busy himself in studying the details. He put on a pair of overalls, went to Aurora and spent a week in the car shop. He moused along the road, spending a few days in a place, and then was created an officer in the general management in Chicago. It was not long before he antagonized Potter, and, of course, Stone knew in ten minutes more than Potter had been able to gather in a life time. Potter's training was technical and practical, and besides he had a wonderful gift and hold upon men. Stone's education had been along classical lines, possibly he would have been all right if he had been forced to rely upon his own merits, but backed by the pull which he had with the stockholders, he was autocratic, dictatorial, haughty and domineering, or in other words, he was a conceited ass. It was not long before he elbowed Potter out of the place, and Potter went to the Union Pacific, but it broke Tom's heart to leave the road in which he had labored so long. No sooner was Potter away than Stone began to exercise his authority.

The employes very soon found that there was a cold and chilly air about the general offices and their suggestions were treated with contempt and they were openly snubbed when they made complaints. There were a little bumptious themselves, for they had some $500,000 in their treasury, and each man felt naturally that this money was his and was sufficient to last him the rest of his natural life. So friction began, one thing led to another, a quarrel ensued and the engineers struck. The road lost heavily, the engineers lost their places. Stone was firm and would never yield or arbitrate. Of course not, it wasn't his money that was carrying on the fight, but it finally dawned through the heads of the stockholders that he was a pretty expensive luxury, and so they politely sidetracked him and dropped him out of the management, going into an iron and steel concern in Chicago, where he finally died, chagrined and disappointed. The fight has been settled by both sides yielding a little and virtually confessing that they were donkeys from the beginning and that there was no necessity for the quarrel in the first place. It only shows what we have frequently said, that strikes only occur because some one-horse individual gets into power and wants to show the world how smart he is. If Tom Potter had remained with the "Q." the road would never have had any trouble.—Peoria Star.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Disagreeable Feature.

Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, in his address before the Civic Federation at the Chicago meeting made several remarks that will furnish food for reflection to the members of organized labor. One of his points follows:

"The disagreeable feature of the labor movement is the element of force that plays so important a part. In the movement of large numbers some coercion is unavoidable, as the mass can not be expected to wait until every individual gets ready to move with it, but this feature is nevertheless an evil, and it should be eliminated wherever possible. There should be more persuasion and less compulsion, and particularly in the treatment of non-members by union men and in their dealings with one another. This spirit of coercion is due to impatience and to a desire to bring about the complete organization of the wage workers of a craft at once. The very men who have been forced into a union immediately turn around and apply the same medicine to others, and so it goes on. It is effective as a means of bringing quick results, but, like all strong stimulants, it has its reaction, as the men driven into a union are apt to regard it as a despotic body governed entirely by the rule of the club instead of a benevolent institution worthy of their love and respect."

♣ ♣ ♣

To Settle Carpenters' Quarrel.

The report of Adolph Strasser of Buffalo, the umpire to whom was left the question of the amalgamation of the two national organizations of carpenters, has been received at the national headquarters of the two organizations.

By the report the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are to be merged into one national organization on January 1, 1905. The new organization shall take the name of the brotherhood, and the general secretary of the amalgamated

society will for three years after January 1, 1905, be the assistant secretary of the new organization. The other amalgamated society officers will retire.

All unions of the amalgamated society will be granted new charters free. If there are less than ten members in any amalgamated union they will join the new organization individually. The dues of the new organization will be increased about 50 per cent. This plan shall be voted upon by each national organization at its national convention next year.

A temporary trade agreement for the year 1904 is provided for, by which each organization shall recognize cards from the other. A cash guarantee of $25,000 from each organization is required to compel the fulfillment of the trade agreement.

♣ ♣ ♣

A Heart to Heart Talk.

(By Quierpont Gorgon.)

Dear Little Boys and Girls: There isn't anything I would rather do than talk to you except lending money to the government at a ten million profit or reorganizing a railroad.

Because, you see, I love little children and want them all to grow up like me and have enough money to make an Episcopal bishop or a new Senator or possibly even a new President.

Remember, children, if you can't be President yourself you can be the next best thing, which is Me.

Now, I wonder if any little boy or girl can tell me what a syndicate is. Some one has said that a syndicate is a body of men entirely surrounded by money; but, my dearies, that isn't the answer. In reality a syndicate is a body of money entirely surrounded by men.

Some day, little ones, you may be a syndicate all by yourselves. When you are, cable me at my expense, and I will exchange your stocks for bonds.

Both of us will make money.

The only party that will lose is the Public.

Can any bright little boy tell me what the Public is? No? Well, the Public is merely a lot of people who buy worthless stock just to oblige the syndicate that wants to sell.

The Public is very tender hearted and wants all the good syndicates to make all the money they can, so it helps them out in this way.

Sometimes the Public is sorry for what it has done and sheds bitter tears.

But I am not sorry, are you? Why should we be when we can make so much money to give away to the churches that really need it?

And now, little boys and girls, I want you all to remember that if you would be like me you must begin early and work hard. And not only work yourself hard, but everybody else. That is the secret of success.

And here's a little steel plant for each one of you. Put it in the ground, and some day it may grow up and bear lovely dividends—to cut.—Tom Wasson, in Life.

♣ ♣ ♣

Decisions Don't Go.

A Circuit Court in Pennsylvania has rendered a decision to the effect that the award of the anthracite strike commission is not legally binding on the operators and they need not comply with the decision if they do not want to.

The matter was brought before Judge Auten, at Sunbury, Pa., by the Llewellyn Coal Co., which refused to pay back wages, and the miners secured a verdict in a justice court. The company then began mandamus proceedings and the court decided in favor of the company.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Idea From an English Employer.

An English cocoa manufacturer, who employs 4,000 women in his factory, has hit upon a new idea in the way of dealing with his employes. He has employed four "social secretaries," whose business it is to see that the working people are fairly treated.

These "social secretaries" hire the help, organize clubs for their benefit, visit the sick, improve the workroom conditions, supervise the dining room and give any necessary advice or assistance to the girls who work in the factory. The purpose of these secretaries is to make the girls feel as if they were among friends and not mere cogs in a great machine.

Dr. William H. Tolman says: "This manufacturer has discovered that it is a shortsighted policy to organize the buying and selling part of a business and to disregard the labor portion of it."

♣ ♣ ♣

Unbecoming Conduct.

In connection with the numerous attacks being made against organized labor from time to time, the action of some clergymen, all facts considered, is the most inconsistent. While it is well that men of the Gospel should point out to the world in general the mistakes of men,

with a view of improving the condition of society, and making men more righteous and better citizens, it is, however, not within the purview of a minister of the Gospel to array one class against another. As a man of the church he has no right to interfere where a humanitarian effort is being made by an organization of workers to raise the condition of its members. As a man of the church he should advocate righteousness, and should not interfere, partially so, in an industrial dispute. The jingling of a considerable amount of money should not prejudice and blind this man of the Gospel against a real prevailing condition.

As a general rule, the ministers of the Gospel of the various denominations are ready and willing to exert an effort in the behalf of organized labor, and its avowed principles, but there are some, as above stated, who either lack the manliness to assert themselves fairly and honestly, or are grossly ignorant of the conditions prevailing.

Here, for instance, we have one "Rev." J. C. Boedtker of Shelbyville, Ill., who arises in the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association, held in Chicago recently, and declares that "men who want to work should be given an opportunity to do so, without allying themselves with a trade union." He makes the assertion: "You must give the non-union man assurance that you are behind him and ready to fight his battles." Is this an expression of a man of righteousness, that the non-union men must be protected in the act of taking away from others the means of subsistence during strike? Would it not have been better had this minister remained impartial rather than to have made such a wholly inconsistent expression? Workingmen, as a rule, summarize all those fanatical expressions of those who are supposed to be impartial and practical, but will not always remain deaf to such wholly inconsistent and uncalled-for attitudes on the part of those who should rather remain impartial and bridge the breach, if there is one, rather than widen it.

Leo XIII., in his famous encyclical letter, in referring to the right of men to organize, clearly states: "To enter a 'society' of this kind (referring to labor unions) it is the natural right of man, and the state must protect natural rights, not destroy them, and if it forbids its citizens to form associations, it contradicts the very principle of its own existence, for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle, viz.: the natural propensity of man to enter society." A broad, firm position, and one that can be assumed and maintained by any minister of the Gospel, regardless of denomination, to advantage, not only to workmen, but to all mankind.

Trade unionism does not claim to have reached a degree of perfection; it does not contend that some of the acts of its members are at all times lawful, but it does declare that the principles for which it stands are lawfully and morally right. A recognition on the part of the public in general of its rights will mean a better form of organization, but as long as it is maliciously slandered and abused, by those who should rather favor its advancement, it must and will continue to, by the power it possesses, obtain that which is denied.—The Leather Workers' Journal.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Big Idea of a Big Employer.

F. L. Robbins, who is one of the largest employers of labor in the United States, having more than 75,000 men employed in his various industries, recently gave his opinions upon labor unions. He said:

"Labor unions founded upon right principles, under the leadership of honest, conservative officers, are necessary for the protection of the employes, and often an aid to the employer who is willing to pay just wages and establish fair conditions, but is hampered by competition with the employer who is unwilling to do so.

"You will notice I regard as a requisite to success fair-minded, conservative men for leaders for each side. The feeling of distrust in many minds can only be wiped out by respect and confidence established through fair treatment.

"Human nature is the same, whether in the employer or the employe. Each is too prone to confine himself to his own viewpoint. To reach amicable settlements, leaders must look at questions from each other's standpoints, as well as their own."

♣ ♣ ♣

A Union Man.

I voss a Chonny Mitchell man,
Mein frau she vas one, too;
She choins dot Voman's League
Und keep her promise true.

She nodings buy from any schtore
But she turn it outside in,
And if she find no label on,
She rose an awful din.

The schtore clerk he's union mans
Or Katrine no will trade,
"We buy from Devil not from scab,"
Dot's what my Katy said.

One day when I goes home
No Katy did I schpy,
But up dem stairs I heard
A leetle baby cry.

I runs right up all black mit dirt
In spite of mudder-in-law,
And in dot bet mit Katy, dear,
Der schweetest thing I saw.

I feel so proudt I vos a pop,
After waiting seven year,
I tink I go and tell der poys,
And buy tree keg of beer.

But Katy say, "Go quick an' vash
Un come right back to me,
If baby has der label on
Ve right avay moost see."

Ve search dat baby half an hour,
Ve looks in efery schpot,
Dere vos no label on der kind;
"Mein Gott," ve said, "Mein Gott."

"Go take her back to Dr. Brown,"
My vife did sadly say,
"We'll hafe a union baby, Jake,
Or doctor'll get no pay."

—Exchange.

The Laborer.

(*Wm. D. Gallaher.*)

Stand up—erect! Thou hast the form
And likeness of thy God—who more?
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
Of daily life, a heart as warm
And pure as breast e'er wore.

What then?—Thou art as true a man
As moves the human mass among,
As much a part of the great plan
That with creation's dawn began,
As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy?—the high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great, who coldly pass thee by,
With proud step and averted eye?—
No, nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
What were the proud one's scorn to thee?—
A feather, which thou mightest cast
Aside, as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No; uncurbed passions, low desires,
Absence of noble self-respect,
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
To that high nature which aspires
Forever, till thus checked,—

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot,
Thy labor and thy life accursed.
O, stand erect! and from them burst!
And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy!
The great!—what better they than thou?
As theirs, is not thy will as free?
Has God with equal favors thee
Neglected to endow?

True, wealth thou hast not—'tis but dust!
Nor place—uncertain as the wind!
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust
And water, may despise the lust
Of both,—a noble mind.

With this, and passions under ban,
True faith, and holy trust in God,
Thou art the peer of any man,
Look up, then, that thy little span
Of life may be well trod.

Labor's Struggles and Progress.

Unthinking labor, when misled, oft wildly fights for phantom right,
The while its solid substance hides or swiftly glides away—ashamed;
Internal strife's mad tempest whirl drags e'en the strongest unions down,
Or makes great, fest'ring canker sores that itch and burn and scar when healed;
Friends strike at friends in anger's heat, with malice fierce and murd'rous thought;
The bitt'rest words that brain conceives and tongue can frame are freely hurled;
Whilst sneering greed, which knows no law, is governed but by keen desire,
Stands looking on, or gaily fans the dying flames of hatred's fire.

Bat-visioned friends, whose stomachs rule and warp and twist their drowsy minds,

Constrain discordant howls of rage where tranquil harmony should reign,
And grandest dreams of brotherhood—of peace and love—are made to serve
The basest passions felt by man when impulse leads him far astray.
Greed finds its stanchest, dearest aids among its lowest, truckling slaves,
Who madly rend both friend and foe when haply clothed with briefest pow'r,
And labor's foes with one accord proclaim these witless greedlings free—
Acclaim base knaves as heroes brave—then pose as knights of liberty.

Smooth-spoken words and praise for all united labor has achieved
Are hollow sounds from treach'rous heart when actions tend to show them false;
Whilst oft deceived, all foes in vain its onward march essay to stop;
Corruption's blight makes leaders fall, and honest toil enshrouds in gloom;
Through cunning maze, Toil proves its name and slowly creeps its winding way.
Starvation's prod and bludgeon's blow are wrongful methods sure to fail;
Whate'er success these seem to bring bears evil's curse and can not last,
For naught but right and justice true can scathless stand time's piercing blast.
—*Alexander Spencer in the Typographical Journal.*

W. H. S.

Labor Notes.

TWENTY-SEVEN strikes were reported to the Austrian Labor Department as having begun in August, the number of persons taking part in twenty-six of these being 2,675. Seven of the disputes occurred in the building trades, five in the metal trades, three in the textile trades, two in the clothing and cleaning trades, four in woodworking, etc., trades, three in food preparation trades, and three in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups. Of twenty-one disputes, of which the results were reported, five were decided in favor of the strikers, nine in favor of the employers, and seven were compromised.

THE New York Tribune says that the tenement house commission has found at least 325,000 rooms into which the sunlight never penetrates. In other words, says the Tribune, 500,000 persons live in rooms which ought to be considered absolutely uninhabitable, dark and without any window or ventilation. The Tribune prints a picture of one of these black holes, "so dark that a flashlight picture could be taken in the daytime," for which rental of $6 a month is received.

E. J. BALDWIN, a real estate dealer of Chicago, is planning the formation of a $2,000,000 company to erect buildings in Chicago by non-union labor exclusively. It is the professed purpose of Mr. Baldwin and J. W. Stiles—the last-named is the plaintiff in damage suits which have been begun against several unions in the building industry—to incorporate a new company for building promotion and then find 25,000 workmen not affiliated with any trades union and start building where development of land has been retarded in the past.

In the following-named States, eight hours' work constitutes a day's labor on all public work: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In the following named of these, eight hours constitute a legal day's work for all, unless specified otherwise by contract between employer and employe: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. These laws do not apply in agricultural work.

THE Sydney (Australia) Cardboard Box-makers' Union, having failed to get a satisfactory agreement with the employers, decided to apply to the Arbitration Court, and requested the services of Secretary Thrower of the Sydney Labor Council to conduct their case. Seeing that the members of the union are all young girls, and do not understand the workings of the court, Secretary Thrower offered to take on the extra work, and the labor council granted the request.

THE Bureau of Labor has issued a bulletin on the cost of living of workingmen's families, showing that of 2,567 families in thirty-three States, from whom data was obtained, the average income per family was $827.19; average expenditure for all purposes, $768.54; average expenditure per family for food, $326.90, and the average size of family, 5.31 persons.

THE most thoroughly organized skilled tradesmen in Germany are the printers.

❖ ❖ ❖

BARNEY COHEN of the Chicago Cigarmakers' union was elected president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

❖ ❖ ❖

"THE only Americanizing force for the European immigrants is the labor union," says Prof. John R. Commons.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE employes of the glucose trust at Chicago have won full union wages and conditions, after a seven months' fight.

❖ ❖ ❖

INTERNATIONAL Tube Workers' Association reports that it is gaining at the rate of 1,000 members every four months.

❖ ❖ ❖

BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Firemen had 642 lodges and 48,568 members August 31. New lodges established this year number forty-three.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE strike in the grain elevators at Galveston, Tex., is resulting in a serious car blockade and the diversion of grain and ships from the port.

❖ ❖ ❖

RAILWAY employes in Victoria, Australia, are public servants, well paid, have good hours and are entitled to pensions after a certain term of service. They number 11,000.

❖ ❖ ❖

ANOTHER national union of iron, steel and tin workers may be formed, many members of the Amalgamated Association being dissatisfied with the present policy of that organization.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE international convention of car workers enacted several amendments to their constitution. The most important action was the change of headquarters from Buffalo to Chicago.

❖ ❖ ❖

EDGAR T. DAVIS, Illinois factory inspector, is vigorously enforcing the new child labor law, and the result is that about 2,500 children in Chicago have been taken out of the factories and workshops.

❖ ❖ ❖

IN order to test the truth of the statement that remunerative employment for railway men was available in South Africa, the Federal Premier of Queensland, Australia, cabled to the Premier of Natal. The reply was that the statement was not true.

THE loss from strikes in the building trades for the year are estimated at $14,000,000 in Chicago, $10,000,000 in New York, $6,000,000 in Philadelphia, $4,000,000 in Pittsburg and similar sums in other cities.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE American Writing Paper Company has put into force the advanced wage schedule, which its employes rejected during the recent strike, although the strikers had returned to work at the old wages.

❖ ❖ ❖

MACHINISTS on the Western sections of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have received an increase of 1 per cent. in wages and boilermakers over the entire system have been granted increases from 8 to 10 per cent.

❖ ❖ ❖

MASTER printers at Providence, R. I., have signed the new wage scale presented by the book and job printers, which calls for a substantial increase over the present rate and an eight-hour day beginning January 1, 1905.

❖ ❖ ❖

INTERNATIONAL President L. J. Curran has organized a freight handlers' union in New York City with a large membership and has another ready to launch. He states that it will require about a year's work to organize the East.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers of America will form an alliance for the purpose of fighting organized capital. The plans will be perfected when President John Mitchell of the Mine Workers and Charles Meyer, president of the Western federation, will get together. This gigantic combine will take in nearly a million miners in the United States. The action by the union men is taken as a result of the meeting of the Mine Owners' Association at Colorado Springs recently.

❖ ❖ ❖

SECRETARY H. W. STEBBINS of the National Building Trades Council, in a circular states that that organization has no connection whatever with the new "National Federation of Building Trades," organized in Indianapolis. He states that the supreme power of the new organization is vested in the executive board and the rank and file must obey orders. He then adds: "We do not believe that American building tradesmen will approve any form of trades union government in which the power is absolutely vested in the executive."

DELEGATES representing 20,000 blacksmiths of the United States and Canada, attended the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, held in St. Louis, Mo.

❖ ❖ ❖

AS a result of the recent discharge of 123 men in the Erie shops at Susquehanna, N. Y., representing 10 per cent. of the working force, all the remaining boilermakers struck, numbering 150.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE headquarters of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association are to be removed to Toledo, O. The association, which has 5,700 members, has so decided by a referendum vote, in which Allegheny, Pa., and Pittsburg were considerd.

❖ ❖ ❖

OVERTURES of peace made to the National Metal Trades Association by the International Association of Machinists have been rejected and officials of the latter threaten to call out 60,000 men in the United States to force the making of an agreement.

❖ ❖ ❖

LABOR men are deeply interested in the formation of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, which occurred at Indianapolis, Ind., recently. The movement and the formation of the new organization is the most gigantic union that has been formed of late years.

❖ ❖ ❖

AT a meeting of 200 members of the Sydney (Australia) Operative Painters' Union it was decided to reject the compromise proposed by the Master Painters' Association, and to go on with the claims filed in the Arbitration Court.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE September number of the New Zealand Journal of the Department of Labor discloses the fact that nearly every town in New Zealand reports that the building trades continue "very busy" or "very brisk." In some places, however, work has been retarded owing to wet weather.

❖ ❖ ❖

MINERS' families were evicted from company houses at Hastings and Delagua, Col., on November 18, and a wagon-load of tents were sent from union headquarters, but the guards refused to allow the tents to be delivered, although it is bitter cold. Trouble is feared at Hastings, and more guards have been added. The miners are much incensed over the evictions.

COAL miners in New South Wales, Australia, pay the following items out of their earnings every week: Miners' Accident Fund, 10 cents; union, 10 cents; lodge doctor, 12 cents; pick sharpening, 12 cents; check weighman, 37 cents; oil, 25 cents; up-keep of tools, 31 cents; total, $1.37.

❖ ❖ ❖

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Zappino, commander-in-chief of the Basque province, authorized the statement in Bilbao, Spain, that the strike of the miners had ended as the result of a conference between them and the mine operators. The demands of the men were granted.

❖ ❖ ❖

DOCK employes in the Argentine Republic went out on strike to maintain their right to combine, and won right out—the bosses agreeing to recognize the union; and the restaurant cooks deserted the pots and pans because they were ordered to shave clean, and did not return to work until the obnoxious order was withdrawn.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE men employed in the bar mill of the Inland Steel Company, at Indiana Harbor, refused to accept a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent in their wages, and the entire plant was shut down. About 1,600 men were thrown out of employment.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE miners of the Northern Colorado coal fields for the second time voted to reject the proposition of the operators for a settlement of the strike in that district. It is understood that this action is in the nature of a sympathetic strike, as the operators had practically conceded all the demands of the men. The vote is said to have been in opposition to the advice of the officials of the United Mine Workers, who have been trying to effect a settlement in the northern fields. About 1,500 men are affected by the vote.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE threatened lockout by the Builders' Exchange League, in Pittsburg, Pa., against all crafts affiliated with the Building Trades Council became effective, throwing 8,000 men out of employment. With the 2,000 men on sympathetic strikes 10,000 are now idle. The officers of the League say there can be no settlement until the sympathetic strikes are called off. The Building Trades Council officials say they are ready to adjust differences. It is estimated that over $4,000,000 of new building contracts in Pittsburg have been postponed.

CORRESPONDENCE

Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir: Kindly insert the following in the official journal: Well, who would have thought it. Here is Local 416 in Philadelphia, known as the scab city, after two years doing business in a flourishing manner and never had an organizer to look after it, and we have started eight other locals in this city and one in Camden. We have also organized a joint council of team drivers. I can assure our brothers that we expect to make a fine showing in the near future as we have Brother O'Neal with us to help us complete our organization. His work has already been felt in our local. I would like to call attention to the fact that we also had an official visit from Brother Young, who held a public meeting which has borne good fruit. To be at our meetings would prove that the spirit of 416 is in accord with the principle of the I. B. of T. Our last meeting was a grand one, every one seemed interested in the business being transacted and each man pledged himself to do his best to organize this city. At this meeting we had seventeen new candidates and several reinstatements. Hoping to increase this number by our next writing, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. W. SPERRY, Cor. Sec.

Philadelphia, Pa., 2236 Rosewood Street.

♣ ♣ ♣

Cleveland, O.

To the Editor of the I. T. of B. Magazine:

Just a line to let the readers of the Magazine know Hack, Cab Drivers and Barnmen's Local 96 is still on deck and trying as hard as they can to make their Local take its place at the head of any and all teaming crafts who are organized in the State of Ohio. We presented our agreement, but did not meet with the success we anticipated, but we have not lost heart and will continue to battle along until spring, when a clean-cut victory will be ours without a doubt. Now there is one thing that has got to be done by all executive and local officers in the teaming industry and that is the question of intemperance. It is the curse of all curses and fills our insane asylums, jails and hospitals every day besides the number of men it consigns to the gallows or electric chair, and I am sure there is not a man in any of those positions who can not trace the trouble directly or indirectly to John Barley Corn. Then, another thing is this, after a meeting at which members are perfectly silent they will step up to the bar and tell one another how the Local could be improved, built up or other things; in fact, in my experience there have been larger meetings held at various saloon bars and street corners than were ever held in any hall. Now, boys, I do not know it all, but I implore you one and all to cooperate on this subject and preach to your members sobriety, for there is nothing looks worse on a wagon or carriage than a drunken driver. Then another thing is this, if a man could only see himself as others see him at all times what a revolution it would cause amongst all men, not the teamsters alone.

Now, Boys, one and all, who are wage earners throughout the country, take this from my pen and read it and accept it in the spirit in which it is written, the welfare of my fellow man, and if this is done and each one does as this letter suggests there will be no one better pleased than

RICHARD DICKSON,

Business Agent Hack, Cab Drivers and Barnmen, Local 96, Cleveland, O.

♣ ♣ ♣

St. Joseph, Mo.

J. J. Dwyer, Editor of I. B. of T. Magazine:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As I have been absent in my writings in our official journal I will ask all our fellow brothers all over the world to please excuse me, for I hold three offices in our honorable Local, No. 141, of St. Joseph, Mo. I will say our Local of old St. Joe is in the finest kind of shape at present. We have close on to sixty members and we are just a litle over one year old. I think that is doing very well for all the trouble we have had in the past. Local No. 91 of this city has been done away with, of course, we got some of their members and our brother Local 189 got the rest. We initiated two members at our last meeting and we are looking for seven or eight more at our next meeting. I will say to our brothers through the

wide world that I hope their members attend their meetings more often than our brothers do here, as there is so much excitement going on here all the time it is hard to get all of our brothers out on meeting night, but I will say in regard to our brothers of Local No. 141 that the most of them keep their dues paid up to date—that is the main point. We have some very good officers in our local now and they know how to rush the business. But there will be a change on January 1, 1904, as that is our election of officers and we only hope we will get some smarter and wiser officers for our next year. Brothers, don't forget that the Brown Transfer and Storage Company is scabbier than ever. Our union men here have got just all they can attend to. We have some very large and nice transfer companies here and the nicest thing yet they have none but union men paid up to date. Well, I will close for this time hoping our brothers everywhere success and a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I am your brother in unionism.

Yours Truly,

FRANK N. PARTCH,

Cor. Local No. 141 of St. Joseph, Mo.

Steubenville, O.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has not been my luck to get a communication in in time for our November issue of the MAGAZINE, I hope this will be in time for the December issue. I would like to say that we have a very nice Local here. Everything seems to go smoothly and the nicest part of it is we have the confidence of the business people here. Our scale has always been signed without much trouble, and team drivers seem to think that their first duty is to become members of 359. We try to make our meetings interesting, and at short intervals we have a smoker, when all business men, union men and employers of teamsters are given a hearty welcome. Our daily papers say we Teamsters give the candy smokers. Our worthy President, Wm. Reed, is a hustler, and if there is a man on a wagon without a card he generally knows where to find him. We also have a sick benefit of $3.00 per week and have never failed to pay it where a brother is in need. Our organization consists of all classes of drivers and helpers. We elect delegates to the Trades Assembly and the Building Trades Council.

I can not see why the Teamster need ever take a back seat for any other organization, and if all places become as well organized as we are here, the I. B. of T. must surely carry the banner for the labor unions of the world. I earnestly hope, and sincerely believe that there will never be another break in our ranks as the bone of contention was thrown over the falls at Niagara and was ground to pieces in the magnificent whirlpool rapids last August. Our Local held its weekly meeting Friday, December 11, and elected the following officers for the year of 1904:

President—B. L. Travis, 318 Adam street.

Vice-President—J. A. Hamilton, Steubenville.

Sec'y-Treas. and Cor. Sec'y—Emmett Woods, South Court street.

Recording Sec'y—Geo. Enney, North Fifth street.

Conductor—A. W. Amos, South Sixth street.

Warden—Wm. Crawford, South Sixth street.

One Trustee, Long Term—C. Y. Bucy, South Ninth street.

With best wishes for our National Organization, I am

Fraternally yours,

B. L. TRAVIS,

Cor. Sec'y 359.

318 Adam street, Steubenville, O.

In Memoriam.

SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to send his death messenger to visit the home of our worthy brother, Peter Glossick, and take him from his beloved family, thereby leaving the family to mourn a very sad loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local, No. 143, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be united in extending their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our Brother Glossick; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; also a copy sent to his beloved family; also publish one in the local paper, and a copy sent to our official Magazine for publication.

MACK CHAPMAN,
DANIEL MCFADDEN,
E. V. WEISENBURGER,
Committee.

Nebraska City, Neb.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Realizing that the eyes of our general universe are centered at this time on the progress being made by organized labor, I take the pleasure of writing a few sketches for our new Magazine, knowing that all brothers like to know what is being done in other Locals. I will let you know what local 193 is doing by this time. We held our second annual dance

November 21, which proved a great success as before. Like all other Locals we have our ups and downs, but generally get the ups and the others get the downs good and hard.

We have worked hard for what we have and intend to keep it. There is no hard feelings against our Local and brothers by the merchants. Well, as there is nothing else of any importance, with the best regards and success to all Locals and brothers. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRED THRALL,
Cor. Sec. 193.

♣ ♣ ♣

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, The hand of God has taken from our midst our beloved brother, George H. Crocker, who died November 5th, 1903; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union, a copy be sent to the family of deceased brother and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. R. DART,
W. R. FRANCIER,
J. MALONEY,
Committee.

(Signed) .. W. R. DART,
Sec.-Treasurer, Local 339.

New London, Conn., November 29, 1903.

♣ ♣ ♣

Fall River, Mass.

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

I take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you know that Local No. 235 is still in the land of the living, notwithstanding that there is a large number of people here that would like to see us in the other land. But we are a stubborn lot in Local No. 235 and refuse to accommodate our "friends" at the present time.

We presented an agreement to the coal dealers some time ago, asking for the small raise of $1 per week so that we could afford to maintain our families, something that is impossible for us to do at the present time on account of the low wages we are receiving. But these men who do not know what it is to need the necessities of life, refused to meet us in conference, so that we might state our situation to them in such a manner that if they had any heart they would certainly grant our request. But one of these dealers stubbornly refuses and the others dare not meet us without him as he holds the reins and whip, and it might be bad for his digestive organs to meet us in conference and hear the plain truth.

We have now called on the State Board of Arbitration to see if it can get this one man to come down from his high horse and meet us as one man should meet another. I went to Boston and saw General Organizer Young in regard to the matter and he sent Brother F. P. Fall on to try and settle the question. The C. L. U. also appointed a committee to help me get a conference with the dealers, but this one man stands on his dignity and will not agree to meet us.

We are a young Local; we are growing very fast. This man may win out this time, but he will not bury us, as our funeral is a long way off yet, and he will find us a thorn in his side until such time that he comes our way, which he certainly will have to do in the near future.

We are going to hold a Grand Ball January 21st which, I think, will help to increase our finances. If any of our general officers are in this vicinity at the time we extend them a cordial invitation to attend.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. WILSON,
Business Agent, Local No. 235.
61 Fourth Street, Fall River, Mass.

♣ ♣ ♣

Omaha, Neb.

J. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

As I have not seen anything in the Magazine in the past about Omaha, and as we have elected a Correspondent I will try and write a few lines.

We have a small organization here since the strike, but they are good, loyal union men and stickers. They did not let the Omaha Business Men's Association scare them out. We are here to stay.

Our Local consists of the general coal and building material haulers. The Icemen and Helpers are in a Local of their own now. They were formerly a part of our Local. Our Local consists mostly of single team owners at the present time. The transfer drivers all left us with the exception of three or four men, so they will have to look out for themselves after this. If they organize again it will be for the purpose of forming a Local of their own.

I will say this much for Local No. 71: Since we first organized here in Omaha, February, 1902, we, single team owners, and men who owned more than one team, were the ones that started in the Local in this city. Since that time the Constitution has been changed making it a law that no one is eligible who owned and operated more than one team so we gave

the men who owned more than one team honorable withdrawal cards and today there are in Local No. 71 men who own and operate but one team.

When we started we took in all crafts of the teaming industry, but it was to our detriment, as we have found out. Since February, 1902, we have raised the price of hauling and for the drivers on coal and building material. For the men who own and operate their own team hauling coal we have secured an advance from 50 cents per ton to 60 cents in first limit, to 85 cents in second limit and $1 per ton in third limit, building material in proportion. On public works we are now getting 45 cents per hour for man and team where we were getting 37½ cents before, and drivers were getting from $8 to $9 per week; now they are getting from $10.50 to $12 per week. So you can see why the Business Men's Association is fighting us, for they have had our services for a mere song, but they now see that a certain class of men can stand together if they want to, and I say thanks to the Local that the single team owners stood solil last May to increase their wages so they might, by the sweat of their brow, be able to lay up a dollar if they have no bad luck so that their wives and children may enjoy the comforts of life as well as the wives and children of the business men, and that they may be able to pay their honest debts when they become due. If they can not get decent wages, then how are they to pay their debts? I claim that 95 per cent of the laboring class will pay their debts if you pay them honest wages so that they can have something to pay with.

Now, Boys of the I. B. of T., stand true to your principles and your time will come just as sure as the sun shines. Don't neglect your union meetings, but go to every one of them so you can see what is going on and then you will be able to make your kick inside the hall, where no one but your brother members will hear you. Be true to the obligation that you have taken. Equal rights to all and help one another, is the true doctrine of unionism.

I say once more, be true to yourself and to your fellow workmen. I will close for this time or else the Editor will throw this in the waste basket and probably it will go there just the same.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. SEEFUS,
Local No. 71.

♣ ♣ ♣

Under One Banner.

(Air, Marching Through Georgia.)

I.

Let us raise our voices high, till the sound will reach
The skies, and our banners as our fathers did before—
And let us all unite with all our main and might,
While conquering all of our trouble.

Chorus:
Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll have a welcome shake,
Our victories we will win,
Then we'll march on to victory, boys, our flags
Waving high, as we all march under one banner.

II.

Now we've our stomachs full of the trusts,
And millionaires. We'll not take their dictations any
More, but we'll stand for what is right, boys,
And that is all we ask, while we are so strongly united.

(Chorus.)

III.

Now let us ever see a flowing treasury; bending
Down from the weight of silver ore, and with
Shea in the chair, we can fool the
Millionaire, and have peace and plenty then forever more.

WM. ROWBOTHAM,
Corresponding Secretary.

FINANCIAL

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures for November, 1903, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: Ch., Charter; S., Stamps; Sup., Supplies:

Receipts.

Ult. No.		Amt.
2. 35	S. 18.10, Sup. 7.50.	$ 25.60
2. 55	S. 8.05	8.05
2. 104	S. 2.25	2.25
2. 118	S. 3.75, Sup. 2.25.	6.00
2. 122	Sup. 11.20	11.20
2. 130	S. 3.30	3.30
2. 164	S. 13.75, Sup. 3.00.	16.75
2. 180	S. 3.75, Sup. 3.50.	7.25
2. 202	S. 3.75, Sup. 10c...	3.85
2. 249	S. 2.70	2.70
2. 263	Sup. 150	1.50
2. 326	S. 15.00	15.00
2. 352	S. 7.50	7.50
2. 395	S. 4.50	4.50
2. 396	S. 5.00, Sup. 7.50..	12.50
2. 420	Sup. 2.50	2.50
2. 459	S. 45.00, Sup. 3.75.	48.75
2. 474	S. 8.35	8.35
2. 532	S. 5.00	5.00
2. 570	S. 11.25, Sup. 50c..	11.75
2. 573	S. 15.00	15.00
2. 613	S. 7.50	7.50
2. 695	S. 2.10, Sup. 5c...	2.15
2. 748	S. 30.00, Sup. 1.00.	31.00
2. 814	Ch. Sup. 10.00 ..	10.00
3. 458	S. 4.50	4.50
3. 11	S. 1.00, Sup. 40c...	1.40
3. 15	S. 3.00	3.00
3. 87	S. 5.95	5.95
3. 67	S. 6.75, Sup. 70c...	7.45
3. 92	S. 2.10	2.10
3. 96	S. 14.25, Sup. 6.75.	21.00
3. 129	S. 5.70, Sup. 10c...	5.80
3. 232	S. 180	1.80
3. 264	S. 15.00	15.00
3. 299	S. 2.50	2.50
3. 301	S. 10.00	10.00
3. 348	S. 7.50	7.50
3. 359	S. 13.75	13.75
3. 365	S. 20.55, Sup. 2.34..	22.89
3. 368	S. 27.25	27.25
3. 417	S. 11.05	11.05
3. 501	S. 2.70	2.70
3. 506	Sup. 12.50	12.50
3. 515	S. 9.75	9.75
3. 551	S. 26.25, Sup. 4.50..	30.75
3. 578	S. 11.25, Sup. 1.25.	12.50
3. 588	S. 8.10, Sup. 30c...	8.40
3. 669	S. 7.65, Sup. 2.35...	10.00
3. 691	S. 4.00, Sup. 65c...	4.65
3. 711	S. 112.50	112.50
3. 730	S. 20.85	20.85
3. 742	Sup. 1.00	1.00
3. 793	S. 15.00, Sup. 7.35..	22.35
3. 816	S. 3.50, Ch. Sup. 10.00	13.50
3. 813	S. 5.75	5.75
3. 815	S. 2.00, Ch. Sup. 10.00	12.00
3. 817	S. 3.00, Ch. Sup. 10.00	13.00
4. 17	S. 3.75	3.75
4. 24	S. 20.00	20.00
4. 82	S. 7.95	7.95
4. 89	S. 44.25, Sup. 2.50.	46.75
4. 183	Sup. 55	.55
4. 191	S. 27.50, Sup. 4.50..	32.00
4. 226	S. 93.50, Sup. 3.75..	97.25
4. 286	Sup. 57.00	57.00
4. 290	S. 1.65	1.65
4. 296	S. 1.50	1.50
4. 337	S. 7.50, Sup. 75c....	8.25
4. 343	S. 20.00, Sup. 3.50..	23.50
4. 266	S. 6.30, Sup. 25c....	6.55
4. 418	S. 2.25, Sup. 1.25..	3.50
4. 471	Sup. 1.50	1.50
4. 508	S. 10.50	10.50
4. 529	S. 8.25	8.25
4. 638	S. 6.00	6.00
4. 705	S. 750.00, Sup. 2.25	752.25
4. 710	Sup. 1.00	1.00
4. 744	S. 36.25, Sup. 25c..	36.50
4. 747	S. 18.70, Sup. 3.00.	21.70
4. 748	S. 60.00	60.00
4. 771	S. 4.80	4.80
4. 801	S. 6.25	6.25
4. 818	S. 8.75, Ch. 10.00..	18.75
4. 74	S. 9.10, Sup. 75c....	9.85
5. 2	S. 18.75, Sup. 50c..	19.25
5. 22	S. 7.50, Sup. 30c...	7.80
5. 144	S. 4.50	4.50
5. 134	Sup. 25c	.25
5. 150	S. 4.75	4.75
5. 159	S. 30c	.30
5. 181	S. 6.00, Sup. 2.95..	8.95
5. 200	Sup. 2.00	2.00
5. 203	S. 7.70, Sup. 1.25..	8.95
5. 221	S. 22.50, Sup. 2.50.	25.00
5. 251	S. 9.90, Sup. 95c...	10.85
5. 328	S. 2.50	2.50
5. 389	S. 9.50, Sup. 29.75.	39.25
5. 390	S. 3.75, Sup. 2.50..	6.25
5. 422	Sup. 4.25	4.25
5. 584	Sup. 2.50	2.50
5. 689	S. 4.80	4.80
5. 735	S. 25.25, Sup. 1.50.	26.75
5. 759	S. 10.35	10.35
5. 790	S. 12.75	12.75
5. 811	S. 7.50	7.50
5. 819	Ch. 10.00	10.00
6. 8	S. 16.00, Sup. 1.75..	17.75
6. 20	Sup. 1.00	1.00
6. 30	S. 35.00, Sup. 1.00.	36.00
6. 43	S. 25c, Sup. 7.25...	7.50
6. 66	S. 4.45, Sup. 1.85..	6.30
6. 109	S. 10.00, Sup. 25c...	10.25
6. 116	S. 17.50, Sup. 2.35.	19.85
6. 121	Sup. 1.00	1.00
6. 193	S. 15.00	15.00
6. 223	S. 4.50	4.50
6. 254	S. 20.00, Sup. 8.00.	28.00
6. 261	S. 1.35	1.35
6. 279	S. 15.00	15.00
6. 289	S. 7.50, Sup. 125.	8.75
6. 306	S. 21.25	21.25
6. 333	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 350	S. 7.50	7.50
6. 452	S. 4.50, Sup. 2.50.	7.00
6. 486	S. 10.00, Sup. 8.00	18.00
6. 575	S. 20.00	20.00
6. 643	S. 27.25, Sup. 1.75	29.00
6. 654	S. 45.00	45.00
6. 658	S. 7.20, Sup. 75..	7.95
6. 720	S. 150.00	150.00
6. 755	S. 42.50, Sup. 7.50	50.00
6. 773	S. 17.50, Sup. 1.75	19.25
6. 789	S. 2.85, Sup. 45c.	3.30
6. 795	S. 8.25	8.25
7. 52	S. 3.15, Sup. 10c.	3.25
7. 119	S. 1.80	1.80
7. 153	S. 3.75	3.75
7. 157	S. 6.25, Sup. 2.00.	8.25
7. 274	S. 18.75	18.75
7. 351	S. 3.00	3.00
7. 369	S. 6.75	6.75
7. 375	S. 4.75	4.75
7. 388	S. 36.25, Sup. 18.00	54.25
7. 416	S. 15.00	15.00
7. 484	S. 6.00	6.00
7. 487	S. 11.40	11.40
7. 649	S. 4.50	4.50
7. 642	S. 4.75, Sup. 90c.	5.65
1. 644	S. 7.50, Sup. 5.60.	13.10
7. 702	S. 183.90, Sup. 5.00	188.90
7. 714	S. 34.35	34.35
7. 751	S. 26.25, Sup. 5.00	31.25
7. 748	S. 60.00	60.00
7. 776	S. 15.00	15.00
7. 777	S. 5.55, Sup. 5c..	5.60
9. 4	S. 60c, Sup. 10.37	10.97
9. 51	S. 7.65, Sup. 15c.	7.80
9. 70	S. 45.00	45.00
9. 80	S. 11.85, Sup. 50c	12.35
9. 85	S. 300.00	300.00
9. 114	S. 6.30, Sup. 1.75	8.05
9. 136	S. 6.30	6.30
9. 143	S. 6.45, Sup. 10.50	16.95
9. 246	S. 2.00, Sup. 25c.	2.25
9. 307	S. 6.00, Sup. 1.00.	7.00
9. 362	S. 15.00, Sup. 3.75	18.75
9. 425	S. 6.75, Sup. 25c..	7.00
9. 459	S. 21.25	21.25
9. 479	S. 24.00, Sup. 4.00	28.00
9. 490	S. 5.10, Sup. 1.85.	6.95
9. 518	S. 3.90	3.90
9. 583	S. 2.25	2.25
9. 586	S. 6.75	6.75
9. 700	S. 208.70, Sup. 10.05	218.75
9. 726	S. 124.40, Sup. 4.25	128.65
9. 753	S. 45.00	45.00
9. 766	Sup. 1.24	1.24
9. 783	Sup. 1.00	1.00
9. 491	S. 30.00	30.00
9. 600	Sup. 10c	.10
9. 696	S. 7.50, Sup. 1.90	9.40
9. 716	S. 75.00, Sup. 1.00	76.00
9. 724	S. 66.25, Sup. 1.00	67.25
9. 754	S. 29.25, Sup. 2.50	31.75
10 16	S. 3.55, Sup. 33c.	3.88
10 58	S. 2.40, Sup. 20c..	2.60
10. 73	S. 10.00	10.00
10. 105	S. 20.00	20.00
10. 129	Sup. 25c	.25
10. 164	S. 28.00, Sup. 1.75	29.75
10. 167	S. 2.70	2.70
10. 192	S. 15.00, Sup. 2.75.	17.75
10. 210	S. 12.15, Sup. 5.02.	17.17
10. 217	S. 6.50, Sup. 1.95..	8.45
10. 239	S. 30.00	30.00
10. 258	S. 11.50, Sup. 50c	12.00
10. 262	S. 10.20	10.20
10. 358	S. 6.00	6.00
10. 359	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c..	15.50
10. 391	S. 10.00, Sup. 1.75.	11.75
10. 521	S. 21.00	21.00
10. 526	S. 9.60	9.60
10. 549	S. 5.55, Sup. 75c.	6.30
10. 756	S. 15.75	15.75
11.	Teamsters' N. U., balance of funds by E. L. Turley	928.46
11. 9	S. 6.15, S. 50c...	6.65
11. 44	S. 4.50, Sup. 15c.	4.65
11. 90	S. 65.00, Sup. 1.00	66.00
11. 151	S. 18.75, Sup. 38.75	57.50
11. 179	S. 19.15, Sup. 2.75	21.90
11. 180	S. 11.25, Sup. 2.00	13.25
11. 229	S. 1.80	1.80
11. 255	S. 4.20	4.20
11. 270	Sup. 30c	.30
11. 336	Sup. 6.00	6.00
11. 344	S. 4.50	4.50
11. 410	S. 4.50	4.50
11. 430	S. 12.75, Sup. 50c	13.25
11. 475	Sup. 2.50	2.50
11. 483	S. 15.00	15.00
11. 550	S. 1.50	1.50

11. 566 S. 3.00, Sup. 6.05. 9.05
11. 570 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.35. 18.35
11. 597 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
11. 707 S. 77.30, Sup. 50c. 77.80
11. 739 S. 16.00, Sup. 10c. 16.10
11. 760 S. 28.75, Sup. 1.50. 30.25
11. 140 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
11. 158 S. 4.50, Sup. 75c. 5.25
11. 163 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
11. 177 S. 22.75, Sup. 75c. 23.50
11. 236 S. 4.50, Sup. 15c. 4.65
11. 473 S. 5.50 ..... 5.50
11. 495 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
11. 558 S. 12.75, Sup. 50c. 13.25
11. 576 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
11. 589 S. 3.45, Sup. 65c. 4.10
11. 613 S. 2.00, Sup. 5.00 7.00
11. 712 S. 90.00 ..... 90.00
12. 41 S. 15.00, Sup. 95c. 15.95
12. 63 S. 16.80 ..... 16.80
12. 211 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
12. 268 S. 13.00, Sup. 20c. 13.20
12. 311 Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
12. 245 S. 15.25, Sup. 45c. 15.70
12. 357 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
12. 448 S. 50.00, Sup. 5.00 55.00
12. 462 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
12. 531 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c. 5.00
12. 533 S. 2.85, Sup. 5c.. 2.90
12. 599 S. 10.00, Sup. 5.00 15.00
12. 708 S. 15.00, Ch. 10.00 25.00
12. 730 S. 15.00, Sup. 25c. 15.25
12. 752 S. 100.00, Sup. 5.00 105.00
12. 768 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
12. 800 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
12. 815 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
12. 813 S. 8.50, Sup. 4.20. 12.70
12. 198 S. 50c, Sup. 50c.. 1.00
12. 247 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.59. 10.09
12. 699 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
13. 33 S. 23.25, Sup. 3.00 26.25
13. 74 S. 8.55, Sup. 50c. 9.05
13. 97 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
13. 131 S. 1.95, Sup. 5c.. 2.00
13. 138 Sup. 59c ..... .59
13. 181 S. 13.65 ..... 13.65
13. 220 S. 10.65, Sup. 2.25 12.90
13. 381 S. 6.50, Sup. 25c. 6.75
13. 382 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
13. 405 S. 62.50, Sup. 1.85 64.35
13. 478 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
13. 520 S. 12.50, Sup. 25c 12.75
13. 625 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
13. 666 S. 2.50, Sup. 12.75 15.25
13. 678 S. 12.50, Sup. 2.50 15.00
13. 792 S. 17.50, Sup. 2.35 19.85
13. 727 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
13. 117 S. 17.50, Sup. 5.60 23.10
New Orleans Joint Council Sup. 3.50 ..... 3.50
14. 7 S. 25c ..... .25
14. 108 S. 6.00, Sup. 3.20. 9.20
14. 205 S. 6.25 ..... 6.25
14. 230 S. 3.50, Sup. 2.50. 6.00
14. 384 S. 9.25, Sup. 25c. 9.50
14. 476 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
14. 482 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
14. 492 S. 13.30, Sup. 2.50 15.80
14. 567 S. 16.25 ..... 16.25
14. 590 S. 11.25, Sup. 55c. 11.80
14. 623 S. 10.20, Sup. 17.25 27.45
14. 638 S. 2.50 ..... 2.50
14. 681 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
14. 766 S. 23.05, Sup. 4.60 27.65
14. 767 Sup. 1.50 ..... 1.50
16. 3 S. 7.55, Sup. 68c. 8.23
16. 4 S. 4.05 ..... 4.05
16. 21 S. 45.00, Sup. 2.75 47.75
16. 46 S. 10.65, Sup. 3.10 13.75
16. 38 S. 1.20 ..... 1.20
16. 76 S. 17.50, Sup. 6.40 23.90
16. 86 S. 7.35, Sup. 85c. 8.20
16. 93 S. 2.10 ..... 2.10
16. 113 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
16. 132 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
16. 142 S. 1.80 ..... 1.80
16. 171 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
16. 190 S. 15.00, Sup. 50c. 15.50
16. 282 S. 1.50 ..... 1.50
16. 234 S. 18.00, Sup. 6.00 24.00
16. 274 Sup. 1.70 ..... 1.70
16. 287 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
16.313 S. 22.50, Sup. 2.50 25.00
16. 325 S. 11.50 ..... 11.50
16. 331 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
16. 411 S. 10.50, Sup. 25c. 10.75
16. 438 S. 10.65, Sup. 10c. 10.75
16. 442 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
16. 444 S. 140.00, Sup. 2.00 142.00
16. 446 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
16. 450 S. 5.75 ..... 5.75
16. 468 S. 4.65, Sup. 20c.. 4.85
16. 496 S. 12.00, Sup. 75c. 12.75
16. 504 S. 8.25 ..... 8.25
16. 516 S. 12.00, Sup. 1.00 13.00
16. 519 S. 35.00, Sup. 5.60 40.60
16. 579 S. 12.50 ..... 12.50
16. 577 S. 30.00, Sup. 1.00 31.00
16. 603 S. 6.90, Sup. 25.00 31.90
16. 610 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c. 5.00
16. 611 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
16. 645 S. 38.50, Sup. 50c. 39.00
16. 646 S. 3.00, Sup. 25c. 3.25
16. 653 Sup. 1.25 ..... 1.25
16. 683 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
16. 685 S. 6.30 ..... 6.30
16. 709 S. 25.00, Sup. 2.25 27.25
16. 734 S. 102.50, Sup. 9.85 112.35
16. 753 S. 150.00, Sup. 4.25 154.25
16. 769 S. 9.75 ..... 9.75
16. 763 S. 25.00, Ch. 10.00 35.00
16. 782 Sup. 1.85 ..... 1.85
16. 784 S. 7.55, Sup. 1.25. 8.80
16. 809 S. 4.00 ..... 4.00
16. 729 S. 6.25, Sup. 75c.. 7.00
16. 764 S. 27.00, Sup. 1.00 28.00
16. 820 S. 2.25, Ch. 10.00 12.25
16. 740 S. 20.00 ..... 20.00
16. 717 S. 21.00, Sup. 1.20 22.20
17. 159 S. 2.25 ..... 2.25
17. 189 S. 15.90, Sup. 50c. 16.40
17. 215 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
17. 253 S. 5.50, Sup. 80c. 6.30
17. 256 S. 37.50, Sup. 1.35 38.85
17. 298 S. 4.00, Sup. 95c.. 4.95
17. Kansas City, Mo., Joint Council, Sup. 3.75 ..... 3.75
17. 491 S. 6.25, Sup. 3.50. 9.75
17. 563 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
17.624 S. 4.65 ..... 4.65
17. 721 S. 40.00, Sup. 2.50 42.50
17. 742 S. 5.00 ..... 5.00
17. 761 S. 12.00 ..... 12.00
17. 770 S. 5.00, Ch. 10.00 15.00
17. 480 S. 7.50, Sup. 5.00 12.50
17. 708 S. 10.00 ..... 10.00
17. 815 Sup. 4.00 ..... 4.00
17. 821 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
18. 145 S. 7.50, Sup. 2.20. 9.70
18. 165 S. 1.35 ..... 1.35
18. 175 S. 6.40, Sup. 50c. 6.90
18. 180 S. 11.25, Sup. 3.75 15.00
18. 201 Sup. 75c ..... .75
18. 330 S. 15.00, Sup. 4.00 19.00
18. 332 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
18. 333 S. 4.00, Sup. 66c. 4.66
18. 402 S. 18.00, Sup. 1.25 19.25
18. 544 S. 30.00 ..... 30.00
18. 548 S. 15.10 ..... 15.10
18. 561 S. 11.25 ..... 11.25
18. 565 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
18. 602 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
18. 605 Ch. 10.00 ..... 10.00
18. 813 S. 6.25, Sup. 2.84. 9.09
18. 812 S. 5.50, Sup. 50c. 6.00
18. 49 S. 21.25 ..... 21.25
18. 169 S. 5.70, Sup. 25c. 5.95
18. 342 S. 14.00, Sup. 4.50 18.50
18. 556 S. 1.75, Ch. 10.00 11.75
18. 592 S. 4.75 ..... 4.75
18. 588 S. 1.50, Sup. 2.50 4.00
18. 630 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
19. 5 S. 3.75, Sup. 25c. 4.00
19. 62 S. 15.50 ..... 15.50
19. 166 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
19. 184 S. 6.00, Sup. 4.40 10.40
19. 208 S. 45.00 ..... 45.00
19. 232 Sup. 25c ..... .25
19. 339 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
19. 354 S. 35.00 ..... 35.00
19. 445 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25 8.75
19. 503 S. 11.45, Sup. 1.25 12.70
19. 694 S. 3.45 ..... 3.45
19. 698 S. 10.75, Sup. 1.60 12.35
19. 748 Sup. 2.00 ..... 2.00
19. 774 S. 4.85, Sup. 2.75. 7.60
19. 781 S. 3.60 ..... 3.60
19. 787 S. 5.50, Sup. 20c. 5.70
19. 800 S. 6.10, Sup. 2.35. 8.45
19. 426 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
19. 553 Benefit money refunded us 220.00
20. 20 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.75. 32.75
20. 52 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 57 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 235 S. 7.50, Sup. 4.50 12.00
20. 394 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
20. 657 S. 15.00, Sup. 3.25 18.25
20. 676 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
20. 703 S. 67.50, Sup. 50c 68.00
20. 570 Sup. 3.50 ..... 3.50
20. 555 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
20. 758 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
20. 799 S. 8.00, Sup. 24c. 8.24
20. 329 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
20. 367 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
21. 40 S. 102.50, Sup. 6.00 108.50
21. 213 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00 8.50
21. 327 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
21. 494 S. 8.50, Sup. 1.10 9.60
21. 545 S. 7.95, Sup. 2.60 10.55
21. 620 S. 3.00, Sup. 60c. 3.60
21. 743 S. 33.75, Sup. 1.25 35.00
21. 9 S. 3.00 ..... 3.00
21. 241 S. 8.80, Sup. 25c. 9.05
21. 728 S. 45.00, Sup. 2.00 47.00
23. 71 S. 15.00, Sup. 6.75 21.75
23. 162 S. 26.70, Sup. 2.00 28.70
23. 182 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
23. 277 S. 3.50, Sup. 50c.. 4.00
23. 310 S. 4.50, Sup. 2.99. 7.49
23. 314 S. 20.20, Sup. 3.40 23.60
23. 319 Sup. 3.60 ..... 3.60
23. 372 S. 7.35, Sup. 1.60 8.95
23. 409 Sup. 1.50 ..... 1.50
23. 420 S. 3.75, Sup. 1.00. 4.75
23. 428 S. 7.50 ..... 7.50
23. 440 Sup. 3.00 ..... 3.00
23. 458 S. 10.25, Sup. 50c. 10.75
23. 536 S. 7.50, Sup. 4.75 12.25
23. 552 S. 6.00, Sup. 25c. 6.25
23. 598 S. 5.30, Sup. 1.08. 6.38
23. 631 S. 43.75, Sup. 2.00 45.75
23. 706 Sup. 5.45 ..... 5.45
23. 778 S. 3.00, Sup. 6c... 3.06
23. 801 S. 2.50, Sup. 9.40. 11.90
23. 25. S. 350.00, Sup. 14.02 ..... 364.02
23. 315 S. 4.85, Sup. 1.15. 6.00
23. 525 Sup. 5.78 ..... 5.78
23. 742 S. 60.00 ..... 60.00
24. 89 S. 12.50 ..... 12.50
24. 97 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
24. 124 S. 4.80 ..... 4.80
24. 133 S. 6.00, Sup. 3.25. 9.25
24. 335 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
24. 477 S. 5.25 ..... 5.25
24. 741 S. 14.05, Sup. 95c. 15.00
24. 793 S. 22.50 ..... 22.50
24. 441 S. 20.00, Sup. 10.00 30.00
24. 557 S. 6.75, Sup. 1.25. 8.00
24. 90 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
24. 140 S. 3.75, Sup. 3.75. 7.50
24. 311 S. 4.75 ..... 4.75
24. 364 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c.. 8.00
24. 701 S. 150.00, Sup. 25.00 ..... 175.00
24. 762 S. 14.85 ..... 14.85
24. 782 S. 30.00, Sup. 2.00 32.00
24. 813 S. 12.50, Sup. 3.50 16.00
24. Refund of express on trunk from Chicago 1.25
24. 280 S. 9.00, Sup. 1.50. 10.50
24. 402 Refund of strike benefits 105.00
25. 96 S. 2.70, Sup. 50c. 3.20
25. 138 S. 4.50 ..... 4.50
25. 178 S. 6.00 ..... 6.00
25. 300 S. 3.75 ..... 3.75
25. 322 S. 11.70, Sup. 8.00 19.70
25. 387 S. 9.00 ..... 9.00
25. 413 S. 3.00, Sup. 1.25 4.25
25. 454 S. 1.25, Ch. 10.00 11.25
25. 491 S. 15.00 ..... 15.00
25. 584 S. 36.25, Sup. 75c 37.00
25. 693 S. 9.90, Sup. 10c. 10.00

25.	737	S. 54.90, Sup. 1.05	55.95	27.	174	S. 3.75, Sup. 1.25.	5.00	30.	214	S. 2.50, Sup. 7.78.	10.28
25.	44	S. 1.00, Sup. 5.35.	6.35	27.	328	S. 15.00, Sup. 50c.	15.50	30.	225	S. 1.20	1.20
25.	672	S. 1.20	1.20	27.	396	S. 22.55, Sup. 2.00	24.55	30.	249	Sup. 6.37	6.37
25.	14	S. 6.75	6.75	27.	155	S. 5.70	5.70	30.	263	S. 15.00	15.00
25.	24	Sup. 2.00	2.00	28.	30	S. 30.00, Sup. 2.00	32.00	30.	272	S. 3.00	3.00
25.	278	S. 37.50	37.50	28.	65	S. 2.70, Sup. 1.25.	3.95	30.	284	S. 6.00, Sup. 25c..	6.25
25.	35	S. 9.45, Sup. 2.75.	12.20	28.	69	S. 4.35, Sup. 15c.	4.50	30.	358	S. 14.50, Sup. 50c	15.00
25.	94	S. 3.90, Sup. 50c..	4.40	28.	103	S. 3.60	3.60	30.	381	S. 8.00, Sup. 1.45	9.45
25.	240	S. 4.95, Sup. 5c...	5.00	28.	389	S. 1.50	1.50	30.	392	S. 3.75	3.75
25.	681	S. 6.25, Sup. 1.00.	7.25	28.	608	S. 7.70, Sup. 5c..	7.75	30.	405	S. 30.00, Sup. 5.00	35.00
27.	52	S. 1.50, Sup. 1.50.	3.00	28.	673	S. 2.25	2.25	30.	416	S. 12.50	12.50
27.	157	S. 5.00, Sup. 1.40.	6.40	28.	710	S. 97.50, Sup. 50c.	98.00	30.	500	S. 3.40, Sup. 4.58.	7.98
27.	224	Sup. 50c	.50	28.	600	S. 1.50	1.50	30.	622	S. 2.10	2.10
27.	292	S. 15.00	15.00	30.		Joint Council, Buffalo,		30.	722	S. 90.00, Sup. 1.00	91.00
27.	307	S. 6.50	6.50			N. Y., Sup. 6.00	6.00	30.	725	S. 111.25, Sup. 1.00	112.25
27.	339	S. 30c, Sup. 6c...	.36	30.	34	S. 3.30	3.30	30.	736	S. 11.25, Sup. 50c.	11.75
27.	393	S. 2.55	2.55	30.	40	Sup. 7.00	7.00	30.	749	S. 14.80, Sup. 1.45	16.25
27.	476	S. 5.00	5.00	30.	81	S. 7.50	7.50	30.	800	S. 1.00	1.00
27.	517	Sup. 6.25	6.25	30.	122	S. 2.50, Sup. 30c.	2.80	30.	821	S. 3.50, Sup. 38c..	3.88
27.	750	S. 18.75, Sup. 25c.	19.00	30.	152	S. 13.20, Sup. 1.80	15.00	30.	669	S. 6.00	6.00
27.	752	Sup. 2.00	2.00	30.	185	S. 1.80	1.80	30.	707	Sup. 50c	.50
27.	75	S. 10.50	10.50	30.	197	S. 6.00	6.00	30.	783	S. 5.50, Sup. 50c..	6.00

Expenditures.

Ult.		Amt.
2.	C. P. Shea, on account .....$	30.00
2.	Frank Markey, on account	200.00
2.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	15.00
2.	Hogan Transfer and Storage Company, draying	2.71
3.	M. J. Dwyer, fourth week's strike benefit for Local 402	235.00
3.	Indiana Trust Co., rent for November	100.00
3.	Angelina Deitz, stenographic services	15.50
3.	Geo. Innis, balance on October expenses and salary	142.02
3.	Western Union Telegraph Company, telegraph services	1.23
3.	E. L. Turley, October salary	150.00
3.	D. Furman, money advanced for A. F. of L. expenses	200.00
3.	J. B. Barry, money advanced for A. F. of L. expenses	200.00
3.	Emmett Flood, money advanced for A. F. of L. expenses	200.00
3.	Joseph Cote, money advanced for A. F. of L. expenses	200.00
3.	Densmore Typewriter Company, repairing machine	.75
3.	Bobbs-Merrill Company, stationery.	3.50
3.	Iliff Stationery Company, stationery	49.05
3.	Sander & Recker Furniture Company, shelving and counter.....	68.00
3.	J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary..	5.00
4.	Geo. J. Mayer, stencils and seals furnished during October	498.00
4.	J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account	50.00
5.	H. K. Sullivan, balance on October salary and expenses	69.46
6.	M. J. Dwyer, fifth week's strike-benefit, Local 402	235.00
7.	Frank A. Markey, on account.....	200.00
9.	Albert Young, balance on October salary and expenses	30.24
9.	Albert Young, on account	100.00
9.	C. P. Shea, on account	100.00
9.	J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary..	50.00
9.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	10.00
9.	Ernest Ruck, in full for October salary and expenses	65.29
9.	Wm. elley, in full for October salary and expenses	66.65
9.	Thomas Clarke, in full for October salary and expenses	17.20
9.	Thomas Martin, in full for October salary and expenses	17.20
9.	C. F. O'Neill, in full for October salary and expenses	182.65
9.	Samuel Johnson, in full for October salary and expenses	67.65
9.	Frank P. Fall, in full for October salary and expenses	71.05
10.	Postal Telegraph Cable Company, October services	79.85
10.	Indianapolis Gas Company, lights in offices	.38
12.	E. L. Turley, railway fare to Chicago and return and expenses	25.20
12.	C. P. Shea, balance on October salary and expense account.....	35.62
12.	Remington Typewriter Company, typewriting supplies	2.65
12.	Sander & Recker Furniture Company, two chairs	6.00
12.	Chronicle Printing Company, printing dodgers in Cincinnati	8.00
12.	John Mullen, for having dodgers posted in Cincinnati	6.00
13.	H. K. Sullivan, on account	100.00
13.	J. H. Warner, on account	100.00
13.	J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	85.00
13.	C. P. Shea, on account	25.00
14.	Charles Robb, on account	100.00
14.	Charles Reid, salary to date	40.00
14.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
14.	M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
14.	M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
14.	L. Larsen, salary to date	24.00
14.	M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
14.	C. Houg, salary to date	24.00
16.	Geo. Innis, on account	100.00
16.	C. M. Meikel Company, one dozen Welsbacks	10.80
17.	H. K. Sullivan, first week's benefits for Local 783	60.00
17.	M. J. Dwyer, on account	100.00
17.	Wm. Rowbotham, on account of salary	25.00
18.	N. W. Evans, on account	100.00
18.	J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	100.00
18.	J. J. Dwyer, on account of salary..	25.00
19.	J. W. Barry, first week's benefit for Local 307	175.00
19.	James Staley, first week's benefit for Local 729	50.00
19.	Hogan Transfer and Storage Company, draying	4.47
19.	Albert Young, on account	150.00
19.	C. P. Shea, on account	50.00
19.	S. J. Thompson, salary and expenses as special organizer	18.45
19.	Humphery & Carpenter, printing posters at Ft. Worth, Tex.	4.50
19.	Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
19.	Edward Gould, on account	220.00
25.	Wm. Rowbotham, balance of salary for November	50.00
25.	Moorman & Geller, printing, for supplies	240.53
27.	Hogan Transfer and Storage Company, draying	2.17
28.	Charles Reid, salary to date	40.00
28.	L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
28.	M. Pedlow, salary to date	30.00
28.	M. O'Neill, salary to date	30.00
28.	M. Hawkins, salary to date	30.00
28.	L. Larsen, salary to date	24.00
28.	C. Houg, salary to date	24.00
28.	Nelson Blackwell, services as janitor for November	16.00
28.	J. B. Fritzpatrick, on account	50.00
28.	J. J. Dwyer, in full for November salary	20.00
30.	Taylor Carpet Company, for carpets, curtains, etc.	196.61
30.	George F. McGinnis, postage	26.35
30.	American Express Company, expressage for November	13.25
30.	Adams Express Company, expressage for November	298.64
30.	United States Express Company, expressage for November	4.45